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The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
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VOL. III, NO. 244 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
Oct.				
17th "	Karmala	9000		
24th "	Moldavia	10000		
31st "	Caledonia	8000		
7th Nov.	Khyber	9000		
14th "	Persia	8000		
21st "	Medina	12500		
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
5th Dec.	Salsette	8000	Mongolia	10000
12th "	Khiva	9000		
19th "	Salsette	8000	Malwa	11000
26th "	Kashgar	8000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth

Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visa of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5848	29th Sept	12th Oct
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3393	7th Oct	16th Oct
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	16th Oct.	20th Oct.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno	6327	26th Oct.	7th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yeboshi Maru	H Nogiri	4098	10th Nov	22nd Nov.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Saigon Maru.	4588	T. Watanabe	3rd Oct.	13th Oct.
Luzon Maru	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct.	4th Nov.
Ume Maru	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

4, CHURCHGATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi	A & C	8568	Oct. 28th
City of Marseilles	A & C	9250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 12th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore	A & C	6947		19th Oct.
City of Paris	A & C	9239		24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	505	833	490	690
London via Marseilles	693	1,089	488	768
Liverpool	668	908	466	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	843	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches, at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Socite Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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A. J. Raymond, Esq
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Nothing better in convalescence, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. 8

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.

"LHASA," 2,454 Saturday, 16th October. †Direct.
"LINGA," 2,185 Tuesday 11 a.m. 19th Oct.*

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. 'DUMRA", 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 15th October calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, sailing on Friday, the 15th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA", 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 22nd October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

13th Oct, 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	23rd Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	10th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. „
S.S Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th „ „

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 800 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	887
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No: 421

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos: 104 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR

IS THE

Healthiest Coolest and most Comfortable make of all the materials manufactured for Gentlemen's Underwear.

Undershirts	..from Rs.	2-12
Drawers	.. „ „	3-0
Tennis Shirts	.. „ „	4-0
Sleeping Suits	.. „ „	8-8

Less 10 % Cash Discount.

Send to the local agents for Samples and full Particulars.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

Telephone No. 2728.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mengtien (Mukden)	Sydney. (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

[illegible] SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

THE UNDERSIGNED supplies carriages, phaeton and tonga, from Wathar to Panchgani and Mahableshwar on hire. BAPOO SHERKER, Wai, Branch. Panchgani. 1990.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 1966

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a pedigree wire haired or Sealyham TERRIER PUPPY. B. O. HUTCHISON, 7th Hussars, Trimulgherry, Deccan. 903

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 60 per mensem, with prospects of increase, for Teachers' Posts in Government Schools in the Nagpur Circle.

Apply to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Law students need not apply.

Nagpur, Central Provinces. 902

WANTED two GRADUATES, one strong in Mathematics and the other in Languages, to take up work on the 22nd of November next, as ASSISTANTS in the Poona Native Institution, on salaries of Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 45 each per mensem. Graduates willing to serve at least for one complete year should apply, with their testimonials, to the Undersigned before the 31st instant.

P. V. JOGDAND,
Secretary, P. N. I.
905

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED two ELECTRIC MISTRIES for Electrical Instrument repairs on Rs. 75 and Rs. 30 per mensem, respectively, and two WATCH MAKERS on Rs. 25 per mensem each. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to THE LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, E. I. Ry. Jamalpur.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent
Calcutta, 5th October, 1915. 903

WANTED for the College of Engineering, Madras, an ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY ASSISTANT.

The duties generally will be to assist the Professor of Electrical Engineering in the laboratories and drawing offices.

Both academical and practical qualifications are essential.

Salary Rs. 200—40 (biennial)—400 per mensem.

The selected candidate will in the first instance be appointed on probation.

Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to October 31s, 1915.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.
906

WANTED.

WANTED a GRADUATE as INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. Starting salary Rs. 60. Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Darbar Ali-Rajpur, C. I. 909

WANTED young, smart, EUROPEAN LADY TYPIST in Commercial Firm. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2044

WANTED LITERARY WORK BY experienced journalist. Editing, translating, compiling, etc., undertaken, correspondence invited with Box No. 567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2017

WANTED—Will Lady kindly recommend (maid) NURSE for Lady and daughter of 11.

Address Mrs. BATCHELOR, c/o E. Batchelor, I.C.S., Wardha, C. P. 907

WANTED GUJARATI UNDERGRADUATE with knowledge of estate management and accounts. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 568, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 2018

WANTED smart, experienced, EUROPEAN or PARSI MILLSTORE CANVASSERS specially coal and colours, on commission only. Those influential in Mills need apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2043

WANTED—An European or Eurasian NURSE for a baby. Salary Rs. 20, and board. An opportunity for anybody wanting a good comfortable home. Apply to Box No. 570, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2042

WANTED an experienced MAN to take charge of the Export Department (Seed, etc.), in Bombay. Apply stating terms and experience to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., Shanti Sadan, Ahmedabad. 908

WANTED experienced European or Eurasian CHILDREN'S NURSE for end of October at Mhow for two girls, aged 6 and 2 years. Wages Rs. 40—45.

Apply to Mrs. BROUGHTON, 12, General's Road, Mhow, C.I. 900

WANTED an EXPERT SOAP MAKER. Only those with practical experience need apply. Apply stating terms with testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Industries and Commerce Committee, "Bedford House," Bangalore. 901

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A B.Sc. or B.A. with Science for the Alfred High School, Bhavnagar. Candidates should apply, stating terms and giving full particulars to The DIRECTOR OF STATE EDUCATION, Bhavnagar. 2029

WANTED a COMPETENT DRAFTSMAN with 3rd Class Engineers certificate capable of making plans and estimates and supervising construction work. Apply to the EAST INDIA DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR FACTORIES, Ltd., Kanhan Bridge, P. O. C P. with testimonials stating salary required. 1996

WANTED SUPERVISOR to take charge of District Engr.'s Drawing Office, Poona, must be capable Draftsman and Estimator, with knowledge of Survey, and experience on Railways. Permanent post, pay Rs. 150/250 per mensem. None, but thoroughly experienced men need apply to DISTRICT ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Poona. 1001

WANTED for the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Sakchi Office, DRAUGHTSMAN with knowledge of building construction; must be competent to draw up estimates and complete details from sketches. Written applications with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, to be sent to THE COMPANY at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or at THE WORKS Sakchi, via Kalimati, B. N. Ry. 904

GALLE MUNICIPALITY.—Applications for the post of MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH of the Galle Municipality will be received by THE CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Council of Galle, up to MONDAY, the 1st November, 1915.

The post carries a salary of Rs. 3,600 per annum, rising to Rs. 6,000 by annual increments of Rs. 240 and a travelling allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. The selected candidate will be required to give his whole time to the work of the Council.

Applicants should state age, qualifications, nature of appointments held previously and at present, and attach copies of testimonials, etc.

By Order,
D. M. MOREIRA,
Secretary, M. C.

The Municipal Office,
Galle, October, 4th, 1915. 1000

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—21 Selected Oakwood Beams, 8 to 14 feet. long and 14 to 24 inches broad. Apply to R. L. PANDAY, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 1934

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 302

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One lot of motor cycle tyres sizes 26 by 2½ and 26 by 2. For particulars. Apply "Y" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 809

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

FOR SALE—Fast, quiet, ARAB HORSE, Rs. 400. Apply to DOCTOR BATLIWALLA, near Portuguese Church, Worli, Bombay, Telephone No. 2270. 2040

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Third floor above Hollis and Co., Medows Street. Open on all sides, very spacious, airy and central, for residence or offices. Apply "S" 361, Hornby Road. 1992

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

MEHTA VILLA, Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, Drawing Room 5 bedrooms, dining room, verandah, stable, etc. Latest sanitary fittings. Apply within. 1943.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply

MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
1916.

LIGHT, airy and convenient New Blocks TO BE LET to Hindus only, in Bhagirthibai Building at Chikalwadi near Grant Road. Each Block is separate and has ample open space and consists of, one hall 14 x 14 with open gallery in front extra, two bed-rooms each 12x14, one kitchen 10x10 with tap, one spare room 10 x 10 and separate privy and bath-room with tap. The rent of each Block on ground floor Rs. 35, on first floor Rs. 40, and on second floor Rs. 45. For particulars and inspection of Blocks, apply to, Tukaram Jawaji, Jawaji Bhawan, Tardeo Bombay. 2003

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of VITHALDAS GOPALDAS, late of Bombay Hindu merchant, a widower ..... Deceased.

1. ROOGANATHDASS GOPALDASS, of Bombay Hindu merchant, residing at Ridge Road without the Fort of Bombay. 2. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS of Bombay Hindu merchant residing at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay. 3. DWARKADAS KALIDAS, of Bombay Hindu landlord residing at Ridge Road, without the Fort of Bombay. 4. PURSHOTAMDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, of Bombay Hindu merchant residing at Kalbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay and 5. DHARAMDAS BHUGWANDAS, of Bombay Hindu merchant, residing at Mount Nepean Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the executive named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 6th day of October, 1915.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2038

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited upto 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the 18th October, for the purchase outright of the furniture, fixtures, stock-in-trade etc. of a stationery shop in Cowasji Patel Street carrying on business till lately as M. Bezonji & Co

The successful tenderer will have to take over the whole concern paying cash down.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Apply to:—

The Proprietor,
M. BEZONJI & CO.,
Cowasji Patel Street,
Fort, Bombay
9th October, 1915. 2005

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

No. 6287.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract from 1st November, 1915, to 31st October, 1916, of Indian Steam Coal for Dockyard steaming purposes or the estimated quantity of 9,000 tons will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday the 19th October 1915, after which hour no Tender will be received.

2. The Indian Coal tendered must have a calorific value of not less than 7,000 calories or 12,600 British Thermal Units with ash not exceeding 15 per cent or the evaporative power of the Indian Coal must be not less than 7lbs. of water per lb. of Indian Coal with ash not exceeding 15 per cent.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

5. Printed Tender Forms, and any other information in connection with this contract, can be obtained from the Marine Storekeeper of this Dockyard.

6. The attention of all Tenderers is invited to the necessity for carefully observing the conditions mentioned in this notice.

7. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Indian Steam Coal."

(Sd.) E. J. C. HORDERN.,
For Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 8th October 1915.
2023

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ISMAIL HAJI CASSUM has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road, Parel without the Fort in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 9445 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. New No. 16,902 and New Survey No. 12/2598, 2-3-4/2601 together with the Milch-cattle Stables and Chawl standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 383 (1) 353 (2) and 354-55 and 356 (1) Street Nos. 110 and 110A 111-112 113 and bounded on the East by the property of Memon Haji Abdoola on the West by a private passage on the North by a strip of land reserved for water course and further on by the said Elphinstone Road and on the South partly by the property of Vithoo Mankoji and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Narotamdas.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1915.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW &Co.,
2039 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOSSABHOY NASARWANJI KHARIWALLA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereunder described to my clients.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of a perpetual Fazandari tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahim Mori Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 149 3/9 (one hundred and forty-nine and three-ninths) square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5968, Street No. 444 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 71 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Moosa Mapla, on or towards the West by the common passage of an oart, on or towards the North by the Mori Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the ground of Moosa Mapla.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1915.

F. P. PAVRI,
2041 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

RE: CARGOES OF HOSTILE FIRMS IN LIQUIDATION PER S. S. LICHTENFELS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s. s. "LICHTENFELS" indented through hostile firms, which were, or have been, granted licenses to liquidate their business are requested to communicate with Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, in respect of delivery of the cargo.

P. S. MELLOR,
2028 Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, the 15th October, to Thursday, the 4th November, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS AND COMPANY,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th October, 1915. 1997

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT BHENDI BAZAAR OR PAREL ROAD, AND 2ND COOPER STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the day and times and at the places mentioned against each lot, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable properties, under instructions of Shiribai, widow of Sheriffbhoy Moledina, the Mortgagee, and at the risk of the heirs of Manekbai Dharamsey, (deceased), the Mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee, under two Indentures of Mortgage, bearing dates the 8th day of February, 1913, and the 15th day of April, 1914, and made between Manekbai Dharamsey of the one part, and Shiribai, widow of Sheriffbhoy Moledina, of the other part.

Lot No. 1.—THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Bhendi Bazaar, or Parel Road, and 2nd Cooper Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 712 and 713, New No. 7884. Old Survey No. 1178 and 1179. New Survey No. 4543, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 8095 and 7937, and Street Nos. 538 to 542, and 34 to 38, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Bhendi Bazaar or Parel Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Gulamally Ahmed, on or towards the North by the property of Parsi Munchershaw Hormasji, and on or towards the South by the Second Cooper Street.

Lot No. 2.—On the same day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with messuage, tenements or dwelling house hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Bhendy Bazaar, or Parel Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 714 and 715, New No. 7888, Old Survey No. 1177, and New Survey No. 4542, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 8095 and Street Nos. 544-546-548, containing by admeasurement 162 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Bhendi Bazaar or Parel Road, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Memon Haji Ebrahim and on the South by the house of Thucker Wagji Thakersey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Dalal Street, Fort, next to the "Brokers' Hall," the surplus office furniture of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, consisting of large cupboards and almyrans, small and large office tables and chairs, sample cupboards, pigeon-holes, dumb-waiter, side tables, teapoys, tools, glass door cupboards, copying press on stand, large counter, half doors, oil carpets, coir rugs, chicks, electric hanging punkhas, China matting, zinc buckets and tubs, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colouredpiece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand Low Hung Buggy with its accessories.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palamquin office shigram.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th October, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF THE INSOLVENT TO WORK THE GINNING FACTORY AT SANKHEDA (BHADARPUR), IN BARODA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyebally Esmalji Esufbhoy, an Insolvent, traded as Messrs. Shaikh Adam Esufbhoy & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th day of October, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right of the said Insolvent to work the Ginning Factory at Sankheda (Bhadarpur), in Baroda District, for the season ending 31st May, 1916.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th October, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction to-morrow THURSDAY the 14th day of October 1915 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the mortgagee Bai Rahematbai, widow of Seth Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Parel and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Tyeb Haji Mahomed in exercise of the power of sale given to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 18th February 1904 and further charge dated 12th March 1907 and another mortgage dated 29th April 1909, the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or bungalow standing thereon situate at Mahim Custom Road, otherwise called Gaiwady Oart in the City and registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 521-63 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue along with the other pieces of land under old No. 485 new No. 4313 old Survey No. 26/9 and new Survey No. 9, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 83 and ward G No. 5425 (1) and bounded as follows:—On the East partly by the property of Maneckchand Kapurchand and partly by the property of Mahomedally Rahimtolla Bhaijeebhai, on the West by Mahim Bazar Road or Custom Road, on the North by the property of Hajee Noormahomed Haji Abdulla and on the South by the property of Haji Allyb Miya Hassanmiya and Perun Miya Hasson Miya.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale and the inspection of title deeds &c. Apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 90 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th October, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF Mr. BHARUCHA the COLLECTOR of THANA and the DISTRICT JUDGE Mr. DIXIT.

Only Two Popular Plays, of the well-known

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

(Patronized by H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao, Gaikwar of Baroda).

SANT TUKARAM THEATRE AT KALYAN

Specially in aid of the

THANA AEROPLANE FUND

On Saturday night, 16th Oct., 1915:

MANAPAMAN

On Monday night, 18th Oct., 1915.

VIDYAHARANA

After performing these plays, the Mandali will leave Kalyan for Hyderabad (Deccan).

Admission Fees, Rs. 5, 3, 2½, 1, As. 12, 8.

Tickets of chairs can only be had at

Raosaheb Bapusaheb Phadake
Kalyan, from 11th October.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandli.

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,

GRANT ROAD,

Bombay Theatre.

Wednesday, 13th Oct. at 9 p. m.

MADALSA

Thursday, 14th Oct. at 8-30 p. m.

SAWBHADRA

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT.
TENTH AND ELEVENTH EPISODES.
AS PLAYED BY THE GREAT PATHE PLAYERS IN 20 EPISODES.
FEATURING
MISS PEARL WHITE, CRANE WILBUR AND PAUL PANZER.

This week's Episodes more thrilling and exciting than ever.

A REAL LIVE FEATURE SUPPORTED BY A GREAT CAST AND A GREAT FIRM.

READ THE STORY OF THIS FILM IN THIS PAPER ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

AT
IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
CHARNI ROAD.
Telephone 2020.
3 SHOWS—on week days—**3 SHOWS.**
TIME.—**7, 8·45 & 10·30 p. m.**

SINCE THE OPENING NIGHT
AND UNTIL FRIDAY THE 8th INST.
WE HAD GIVEN
99 SHOWS
Of this wonderful Film.
AND HAD EVERY SHOW PACKED FROM END TO END
A PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EXCELLENCE OF
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
which has never been surpassed for acting, quality, thrills or anything.

The Programme includes Two Editions of Pathes Gazette, a scientific film, and a beautifully coloured comedy by Wiffles the Prince of all Comedians.
DO NOT MISS IT.

SAY AMERICA, THE LAND OF MOVIES, WAS CONVULSED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, WITH THE TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS OF

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

8,000 feet.....Film Masterpiece of the World.....7 parts.

Featuring ANNETTE KELLERMAN, The Australian VENUS, THE PERFECT WOMAN DIVER. SWIMMER, the American Danseuse and Stage Swimmer, who made her mark in London in the "UNDINE."

You Mr. Picture-goer, just fasten on to this fact. Unless you make the best of this great opportunity, you will be left behind. Do not go to sleep, or others will draw a lead on you.

It will make FILM History, and prove the greatest draw the BOMBAY CINEMAS have ever known. This is a story that captivates the imagination, environed in scenes of unique splendour and eerie originality.

COMMENCING SATURDAY 16th OCTOBER.

Owing to the enormous cost of bringing this stupendous attraction to BOMBAY, the ordinary half rates will be slightly advanced for one week only as under :—

PLEASE NOTE SPECIAL PRICES FOR ONE WEEK.

Box Seats Re. 1-8, Balcony Seats Re. 1, 1st Class Annas 12, 2nd Class Annas 6, 3rd Class Annas 3.

Seats in BOX, BALCONY, and 1st Class, can be reserved at the Theatre, any day after 6-0 P. M., WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE. Plans Open Book your seats.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. Telephone No. 1882.

9-30. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-30.
p. m. To-night, at 9-30 p. m. MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents **p. m.**
THE BANDMANN GAIETY Co.
The highly amusing topical Revue
"SOMETHING DOING!"
From the Empire Theatre, London.
POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 4 to 8 Annas. PLAN at ROSE & Co.
MONS. CAPELLANI of 'Mysteries of Paris' fame in a most original 3-part Comedy Drama
6-30. "THE SIN OF JEAN PERLOT." 6-30.
p. m. You have seen this great artiste in serious Drama. **p. m.**
Come and see his quaint humour as a rejected but faithful lover.

THE LATEST FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS!!
THE HEROES OF SOUCHEZ RETURNING FROM VICTORY, FRENCH CHASSEURS in the Artois, where the present great battle is being fought.
OCEAN BATTLEFIELDS.—Remarkable naval pictures.
2 PATHE GAZETTES THIS WEEK—Nos. 339 & 340.

Don't Forget !!
Rs. **500**—Cash Prize—
All you have to do is to attend each week, for the 8 WEEKS that
"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"
is showing. Save all your tickets and on a given date a public "Draw" will be held, and the cash prizes distributed as follows—

Box Seats	Prizes Rs. 200
1st Class	150
2nd "	100
3rd "	50

OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
Tel. 1266. Manager LESLIE H. ROTH.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF BOOKS
NOW GOING ON
Open on Weekdays from 12 Noon to 7-30 p.m.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
BOOKSELLERS.
Mohammadi Mahal, Front, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 12th.

Linga Cutbush Karachi

The following vessel entered the docks for loading on Tuesday:—

Steamer Rangoon Maru for Kobe

The following vessels received port clearance on Tuesday:—

Steamers Ocean for Baltimore
" Castalia for Genoa and Glasgow
" Clan Maclachlan for Baltimore
" Bahadur for Calcutta.

Tuesday, October 12th, 1915.

S. S. Maloja:—The P. and O. s.s. Maloja, which left Bombay on the 26th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles on Sunday, the 10th instant. All well.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yeboshi Maru left Kobe for Hongkong, via Moji on the 11th instant.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain H. Nomura, will sail to-day for Kobe, via Singapore and other ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru (homeward bound), arrived at Hongkong, on the 11th instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru (homeward bound), arrived at Kobe on the 9th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

R. Elcin	Potts	M. M. & Co
C. & R. Sirocusa	Massone	Italian Mail S. N. Co
D. & C. Sardinia	Jaffery	P. & O. Co
K. Clan Maclachlan		J. F. & Co
P. Tuteleard	Young	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Igravadi	K. N. & Co
Saraswati	K. N. & Co
Ponani	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Rheinfels		W. & A. G. & Co
3 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
4 Salgon Maru	Watanabe	O. S. Kaisha
7 Rangoon Maru	Nomura	K. N. Kaisha
8 Glenmoor	Beaghallow	K. N. & Co
9 Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
10 & 11 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
14 Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. Co
4 Karmala	Gaunt	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Worsley Hall Grey K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Bareda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	F. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Maur	Svensen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Oceana	Milne	W. & A. G. & Co
Rysbergen	Burger	T. M. & Co
Salgon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. K. & Co

EXPORTS.

October 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 95 bales wool, H. S. Janmahomed; 15 bales wool, R. Bachraj; 454 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 48 bales wool, D. Naggjee; 461 bales wool, D. Koondanmal; 96 bales wool, C. Ramsooroop; 45 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 260 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 147 bales wool, J. Rajmall; 200 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 51 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 469 bales cotton waste, K. Visram & Co.; 48 bales wool, S. Gambirchand; 11 bales wool, B. Chatindas; 46 bales wool, N. Goculdas; 667 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.; 20 bales gunny bags K. Visram & Co.; 1914 cwts. linseed oil cake, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 10 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co..

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia (s) 2 bales horse hair A. Mayer.

FOR PHILIDELPHIA.

Circassia (s) 400 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Karmala (s) 48 cases opium, M. M. & Co.; 53 bales cowhides, R. M. Kooka; 17 bales sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 27 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 2 bales woollen carpets, King, King & Co.; 3 bales woollen carpets, L. & F. Barraclough & Co.; 1 package woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Son; 250 cwts. raisins, R. Jewandas & Co.; 10 cwts. apricot seed, R. Jewandas & Co.; 128 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jethabhoy; 50 tons groundnut oil cake, Commercial Trading Co.; 325 cwts. raisins, M. Jafferbhoy; 8 cwts. almond seeds, M. Jafferbhoy; 13 cwts. beeswax, N. Kassam; 760 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 48 bales cowhides, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 20 bales sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 23 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 23 bales sheep skins, Abba & E. H. Mahomed; 47 bales cowhides, Abba & E. H. Mahomed; 11 bales sheep skins, H. A. Omer & Son; 26 bales cowhides, H. A. Omer & Sons; 248 bales cowhides, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 47 bales cowhides, W. A. Graham & Co.; 4 sheep skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Karmala (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Son; 4 bales woollen carpets, King, King & Co.

Thistleard (s) 300 bales gunny cut pieces, Ralli Bros.; 500 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein 32,610 cwts. myrabolams, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 1 pot gingergrass oil, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 cwts. ajwan seed, Volkart Bros.; 137 cwts. gum kadaya, S. Cooverji & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia, (s) 32 bales cotton yarn, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand & Co.; 600 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 900 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta & Co.; 85 bales cotton yarn, H. M. Mehta & Co.; 10,035 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 1,750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 800 bales cotton, K. H. Kayanis & Co.; 5,000 cwts. linseed, Loui Dreyfus & Co.; 9,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros..

FOR BALTIMORE.

Oceana (s) 7,000 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. Fatchally & Co.; 306 bales cotton, S. Nathoobhai & Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sardinia (s) 1 box opium, M. M. & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 600 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.; 350 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 400 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 400 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebbrahim & Co.; 423 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.

IMPORTS

S. S. Circassia from Liverpool, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—37 kegs bisulphite soda, 3 casks tartar emetic, 23 casks, 30 kegs bicromate of potash, 2 cases boric acid, 38 casks soda ash, 50 bags, 19 casks, sulphate ammonia, 20 drums sodium sulphide, 824 drums, 8 cases disinfectant fluid, 30 bottles quick silver, 42 drums, 4 casks zinc chloride, 60 bags glauber salt, 67 cases glycerine, 440 drums magnesium chloride, 89 bags, 50 casks, 355 casks borax, 2 barrels, 1 cask antimony salt, 2 casks acetic acid, 229 drums, 4 casks 3 cases caustic soda, 1 case sulphuric acid, 117 drums bleaching powder, 20 barrels green, copperes, 100 casks hydrochloric acid, 30 kegs sugar of lead, 19 casks lead acetate, 40 sacks starch, 100 barrels cod oil, 60 bags, 35 casks fireclay, 3,000 nos. firebricks, 40 drums lubricating oil, 16 kegs, 2 drums grease, 53 barrels, 1 drum, 6 casks oil, 50 cases safety fuse, 45 spars spruce pine, 5 cases enamel, 12 cases, 10 drums varnish, 1 case Paisly flour, 4 kegs, 9 drums dyes, 4 casks, aniline colour, 3 casks china, 5 casks sizoline and emulsion, 100 bags eroken tiles, 756 nos. earthen pipes, 20 nos. horses, 15 cases milk punch, 7 drums m. spirits, 421 bags betelnuts, 40 bales hosein cloth, 6 packages jute spun yarn, 95 bales gunnies, 1 bag vomica, 16 bundles sandalwood, 60 bags turmuric, 15 bags ginger, 1 roll belting, 25 bags cocalas indicus, 6 robbins cardamoms, 1 bag saffron, 285 robbins, 196 bags copra, 20 bundles ratan cane, 138 bags coffee, 61 bags coconuts, 175 bags poonac, 1 bundle tarpauline, 150 cases milk, 16 cases cigars, 1,608 bales cotton, 160 kegs white lime, 11 baskets mica, 20 packages spun yarn, 5 bales grey cloth, 5 bags cooleke, 1,891 cases, 2 casks, 30 hhds whisky, 71 cases wine, 117 cases whisky and gin, 10 barrels iron liquor, 25 cases, 15 hhds stout, 530 hhds ale, 1 case sherry, 60 cases spirit, 45 cases beer.

S. S. Arabia from Sydney, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.:—4 boxes bar gold, 1 box cake, 1 box photo materials.

S. S. Akbar from Jeddah, Agents, T. Morrison & Co.:—27 cases specie, 3 nos. camels, 76 nos. cattle, 48 nos. goat and sheep, 8 nos. monkey, 11 nos. fowls, 2 nos. gazalles.

S. S. Bahadur from Calcutta, Agents, T. Morrison & Co.:—100 bags salt, 5 boxes colour, 7 boxes, 24 cases varnish, 68 drums turpentine, 10 drums, 12 crates paint, 312 coils Manilla rope, 5 cases arrowroot, 200 tins 83 cases, 48 chests tea, 48 cases lime guice, 3 drums disinfectant, 40 cases candles, 1 bale, 2 cases cotton fents, 46 cases cotton goods, 3 cases silk, 150 casks, 799 drums linseed oil 4,869 bags rice, 6 boxes medicine, 1,282 bags pepper, 54 coils, 2 bundles coir rope, 2,089 bundles coir yarn, 8 bundles 9 cases spark fins, 375 khallies hooka shells, 117 bundles y. m. sheets, 1 nos. horse, 1 nos. pony, 1 bundle mattress, 25 cases provisions, 10 bales blankets, 24 cases hair oil, 6 bags bachnag, 3 cases perfumed spirit, 136 casks tiles 18 cases cycles, 24 crates, 9 casks earthenware, 5 casks hydrosulphete of soda, 2,620 casks china clay, 6 cases, 2 packages motor cycles and cars, 501 boxes, 288 crates bottles, 28 cases shoes and boots, 67 casks tragasol, 7 cases confectionary, 43 cases provisions, 258 cases biscuits, 103 bags sago flour 7 cases bacon, 8 cases hams, 6 cases hams, 6 cases butter, 13 carboys white vinegar, 5 cases almimum, 33 cases, 436 bales paper, 2,938 boxes tinplate, 15 cases, 4 truss leather belting, 115 cases, 120 kegs nails, 33 truss, 3 cases leather, 25 cases, 3 bags pickers, 15 truss, 19 bales, 15 cases leather bands, 1 case rubber sheeting, 8 cases tyres, 50 bags mineral white, 501 tug, 16 rolls lead, 5 truss, 2 cases hair belting, 2 cases roller skins, 4 cases metal polish, 20 tins marine ghee, 48 packages, 25 bales cordage, 135 kegs, 78 casks paint, 2 cases rubber goods, 30 boxes corn floor, 1 case short bread, 1 case sauce, 2 cases tinned herring, 5 cases food, 17 casks indigo, 87 runlets coal tar, 80 kegs colour, 89 barrels tallow, 2 cases charcoal, 53 cases tobacco and cigarettes 29 cases umbrella furniture, 5 cases umbrella fittings, 12 bales, 10 cases woollen goods cases cotton and linen goods, 28 cases cotton and art silk goods, 30 cases, 6 bales cotton and woollen goods, 317 bales, 381 cases cotton yarn, 63 packages cotton 2 cases flannel, 20 cases wax, 15 cases card clothing, 10 truss carpets, 4 truss, 11 bales, 18 cases canvass, 17 cases art silk goods, 2 bales knitting wool, 28 bales, 2 cases, 2 truss rugs, 4 cases oil cloth, 7 cases umbrellas, 100 cases salt, 11 bales jute twine, 2 bales, 3 truss, 1 case cotton belting, 11 coils, 12 cases, 1 bale cotton rope, 2 truss, 4 cases machinary cloth, 14 cases cotton nets, 20 cases sewing cotton thread, 1,103 bales, 2,711 cases cotton piece goods, 2,502 boxes, 1,300 cases, 40 drums, 10 bundles soap.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D-6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th October, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi; night temperature is above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.22in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0.23in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah, normal in upper Sind and in defect over the rest of the division. Minimum temperature continues in excess in east Rajputana and at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in north Gujarat and Central India West; Ahmedabad has had 0.94in. and Indore 0.35in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme western districts of Kathiawar. Night temperature is above normal over the whole division; day temperature is in defect in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the western half of the reporting area; Hoshangabad has had 0.10in., Khandwa 0.21in., Akola 0.19in., and Amraoti 0.74in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess over the whole division; day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature continues in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.90in., Ahmednagar 1.25in., Poona 0.32in., Sholapur 0.49in., Bijapur 1.04in., Aurangabad 0.56in., Nizamabad 0.74in, and Hyderabad 0.43in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is above normal in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal has moved to the neighbourhood of Indoro but has become much less marked. Rainfall associated with it has been nearly general in Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and the western half of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and local in Central India West and north Gujarat while some showers have occurred in the Konkan, east Rajputana and the United Provinces. In the southern half of the Peninsula precipitation has decreased. Madras being the only station reporting any rainfall of importance. Conditions have become slightly unsettled off the north Konkan and remain so in Kathiawar.

Nearly general rain is likely in Central India West and local rain in Gujarat, east Rajputana, the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and some showers in the Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and Kathiawar. A few showers may occur in the Konkan.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Month.	Bombay. Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h. m	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m	ft. in.
Tu	12	m 1 18	20 4	12	m 7 2	13 3
		1 6a	27 4		7 4a	14 5
W	13	m 2 6	28 9	13	m 7 50	15 1
		1 51a	26 5		7 52a	15 3
Th	14	m 3 1	27 11	14	m 8 52	20 0
		2 45a	25 4		8 40a	16 6
Fr	15	m 4 8	27 0	15	m 10 35	20 7
		3 55a	24 5		10 9a	17 10
Sat.	16	m 5 23	26 5	16	0 15a	20 3
		5 26a	23 11		11 39a	18 8
Sun.	17	m 6 44	26 4	17	1 30a	19 4
		7 8a	24 4			
Mon	18	m 7 57	26 6	18	m 1 14	18 10
		8 26a	25 4		2 23a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 12 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 31m	" 6h. 19m.
" 13 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 31m	" 6h. 19m.
" 14 (Thursday)	" 6h 32m	" 6h. 18m
" 15 (Friday)	" 6h 32m	" 6h. 17m.
" 16 (Saturday)	" 6h. 33m	" 6h. 16m.
" 17 (Sunday)	" 6h. 33m	" 6h. 16m.
" 18 (Monday)	" 6h. 33m	" 6h. 15m.

ASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct 1st, 8h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th, 2h. 12-4 a.m.; Perigee, 11th, p.m.; First Quarter, 17h. 21-5m. p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The depression over the bay yesterday passed inland and this morning lies south-east of the Central Provinces. Widespread but not heavy rain occurred under its influence over the northern half of the Peninsula. The slight disturbance in the extreme north is passing away. Rainfall has been nearly general south of the Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan Hyderabad, Madras, Deccan, North Madras Coast, Lower Burma, Orissa, Kashmir, Central India west. There were a few rainfalls in Bengal and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point 1 inch, Akyab 3, Dinajpur 1½, Amraoti Chanda 1, Gulberga 2, Hyderabad (Deccan) 1, Parbhai, Madras, Kalingapatam 1½, Gopalpur 3.

Increase of rainfall in the north-west of the Peninsula with possible extension into Gujarat is forecasted.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 12th of October, 1915.

STATNS	Temp in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. At 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Rainfall Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	86.2	69.9	73	..	0	—0.01
Do. (11th Oct)	..	..	..	..	..	/
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	
Muskat	93.8	76.3	46	..	0	—0.18
Do (11th Oct.)						
PUNJAB—	102.1	67.4	47	..	0.65	—4.08
Multan	94	057.1	41	..	14.58	—8.05
Rawalpindi	95.0	61.9	60	..	6 57	—8.65
Lahore	97	960.4	55	..	6.52	—
Hissar	98	760.1	67	..	21.62	—1.72
Ambala	96	375.3	46	..	13.05	—10.5a
Delhi						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	97.7	80.9	68	..	16.08	—8.61
Agra	94	377.8	83	0.22	21.65	—2.40
Mainpuri	91.8	77.2	81	..	21.84	—13.19
Jhansi	91.4	70.1	88	..	57.28	24.07
Cawnpore	91.6	78.9	87	0.03	44.00	8.49
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	103	765.8	45	..	0.69	—1.57
Jacobabad	90.8	76.8	26	..	0.33	—5.75
Karachi	92.2	75.4	39	..	11.09	—7.86
Ajmer	96.7	80.1	24	..	10.53	—11.28
Jalpore	94.6	78.8	82	0.23	16.95	— 9.30
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	98.4	79.6	57	..	4.67	—8.66
Bhuj	85.4	81.0	82	..	7.99	—5.70
Dwarka	85.6	79.0	85	..	10.30	—8.76
Veraval	90.2	74.1	68	..	11.34	—14.30
Rajkot	93.6	77.0	89	0.05	10.86	—8.96
Bhavnagar Para	87.3	75.9	91	0.01	26.96	—12.90
Surat	100.6	76.0	96	0.94	11.52	—17.85
Ahmedabad	102.8	73.4	80	..	6	—16.54
Deesa	90.9	74.5	89	0.07	15.34	—11.88
Khemuch	88.9	74.1	93	0.35	24.27	—4.54
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	89.8	75.3	81	..	70.76	19.54
Jubbulpore	89.4	73.0	83	..	42.26	—0.55
Saugor	88.3	75.8	87	0.10	43.59	—2.57
Hoshangabad	86.2	76.8	94	0.21	23.72	—4.15
Khandwa	86.3	74.6	82	0.19	26.62	—2.32
Akola	85.7	75.1	91	0.74	31.97	2.06
Amraoti	87.3	75.7	91	0.02	48.17	2.18
Nagpur	89.5	75.2	..	..	38.34	—10.06
Chanda	87.7	76.2	82	..	50.85	5.83
Raipur						
KONKAN—	82.5	78.2	89	..	75.90	6.28
Bombay	84.1	74.1	80	0.14	99.88	2.36
Ratnagiri	88.9	71.8	62	..	85.07	—2.01
Mormugao	84.0	71.3	89	0.91	96.90	—17.23
Karwar						
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	89.6	72.5	94	0.90	21.58	1.54
Malegaon	88.9	70.1	84	1.25	29.10	10.15
Ahmednagar	83.8	69.7	85	0.32	34.11	11.89
Poona	79.8	70.9	86	0.49	25.43	0.90
Sholapur	77.8	67.4	82	1.04	21.80	5.53
Bijapur	78.5	61.4	89	..	44.96	4.45
Belgaum	84.3	71.0	93	0.56	28.44	3.70
Aurangabad	81.2	72.6	91	0.74	33.56	—2.78
Nizamabad (sadur)	77.2	70.2	83	0.43	50.05	24.73
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	84.1	70.6	80	..	92.09	—19.39
Mangalore	83	8 69.0	86	..	80.12	—2.16
Calicut	85.5	70.7	73	..	85.86	9.04
Cochin	85.2	71.9	97	..	28.75	4.16
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	87.3	78.2	86	..	38.90	18.55
Masulipatam	92.1	67.7	55	..	22.88	19.31
Bellary	91.0	75.9	67	..	18.47	—3.10
Cuddanah	85.7	75.6	86	0.10	23.36	4.85
Madras	88.1	62.8	75	..	22.07	—0.75
Kodaikanal	88.7	62.3	67	..	10.20	2.52
Bangalore	93.7	73.1	65	..	14.93	0.92
Coimbatore	92.9	77.5	75	..	11.22	—1.25
Trichinopoly						
Negapatam						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 12th October 1915 was 30.011 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .198 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW METHOD OF PRODUCING DYES.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, United States government investigator into the dyestuff and chemical shortage resulting from the shutting out of German imports, showed newspaper men samples of woollen cloths colored by the new process invented by Arthur L. Pearse and Dr. Charles H. Gage and controlled by the Pearsite, Company, whose plant is at Cannel City, Ky. This process, which may revolutionize the present method of producing coal tar intermediate and colors, is understood to be based on the use of oxidized cannel coal. The samples comprised 70 primary colors and shades.

Dr. Norton said a well-known authority on dyestuffs connected with one of the largest importing firms handling German colors has completed a thorough test of the new process as exemplified in the samples turned out by the Pearsite Company and has come to the conclusion that no basic criticism can be made adverse to the claims of these discoveries of the new process. This man, Dr. Norton said, has expressed the belief that the tests he submitted the samples to proved the process practical.

Textile and other manufacturing interests using dyestuffs were warned against buying colors and intermediates from irresponsible speculators because of the risk of adulteration.

One of Dr. Norton's callers outlined a plan to utilize the residue from distilleries and breweries in producing potash. This man figured that the daily waste in the whole United States is sufficient, if utilized, to produce 105 tons of potash.

F. W. Wiborg resident manager of Ault & Wiborg of Cincinnati, manufacturers of printing inks, lunched with Dr. Norton and discussed the threatened shortage in chemicals used in producing inks. These chemicals are shut out by the British embargo on German products. Mr Wiborg describes the situation as serious.

"COTTON CROP MOVEMENTS."

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE COMPANY'S BROCHRUE.

The London and Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., have just published the twenty-third edition of their annual brochure: "Cotton Crop Movements" for the season 1915-1916. This useful little trade manual has been issued a month earlier this year, owing to the alteration in the cotton season. All the available statistics have been included up to date, two pages being again devoted to the effects of the war, both on the raw material and on the cotton markets. The American and Egyptian cotton seasons, hitherto reckoned from September 1st to August 31st, have been anti-dated by a month, and now commence on August 1st, terminating on July 31st following. The change has necessitated an extensive revision of the tables, affecting 22 out of the 26 comprised in the publication. As a consequence of the War, the Liverpool Cotton Association visible supply figures were not available. Recourse was therefore made to those compiled by the "New York Financial Chronicle" which, though depending on estimates for German and Austrian stocks, are considered to be approximately correct.

DENSITY OF COTTON BALES.

The U. S. Consul at Prague states that the leading spinners of that district were recently asked to express their views regarding the effect upon the fibre of the various degrees of density to which the different kinds of cotton are compressed in baling. It was reported that the East Indian cotton and the Egyptian are both pressed to a density of about 40 lbs. to the cubic foot. This pressure, it is stated, temporarily robs the fibre of most of its natural elasticity, although this is almost wholly restored by the mechanical treatment the cotton receives in the earlier stages of manufacture, so that no permanent injury results. Since the American fibre is longer than the East Indian, doubt was expressed as to whether it could stand such high pressure as the latter—inasmuch as a short time ago some American cotton was received packed in cylindrical bales of high density, and it was found that the fibre in these bales was almost ruined. The damage, however, was probably not caused by the pressure as Egyptian cotton has longer fibre than American cotton; it seemed to be due to the fact that either the cotton was somewhat damp when baled, or that the fibre itself contains a higher percentage of moisture. The spinners all agree that there is much room for improvement in the methods of baling now used in America. They state that the bales should be compressed to a greater density, and that the covering should furnish some protection to the cotton in the bale.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANAND VILAS.)

This Yukuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupee ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot, Kathiawar.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Oct. 11th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" Sales of East India	..	150
" Imports	..	7,000
Mid. Americans	..	7.04—14d
Egyptian F.G.F. . ..	..	9.55—unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	January	12.71—13
	March	12.95—14
New York Official noon call	January	12.76+ 1
	March	13.02+ 1
New Orleans 10 a.m.	January	12.60—15
	March	12.86—11

ESTIMATED SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, Oct. 11th.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening rates.
Oct.	6.88
Oct.-Nov.	6.88
Nov.-Dec.	6.88
Dec.-Jan.	6.89
Jan.-Feb.	6.89
Feb.-March	6.91
March-April	6.92
April-May	6.94
May-June	6.95
June-July	6.94
July-Aug.	6.92
Aug.-Sept.	6.78

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Oct. 11th.

Months.	To-day's closing rates
October	6.91
Oct.-Nov.	6.91
Nov.-Dec.	6.91
Dec.-Jan.	6.92
Jan.-Feb.	6.93
Feb.-March	6.95
March-April	6.96
April-May	6.98
May-June	6.99
June-July	6.98
July-Aug.	6.96
Aug.-Sep.	6.83— 10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 11th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..4.95
" " Fully Good..		..5.10
" " Fine	..	..5.25
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..5.40
" " Fine	..	..5.70
M. G. Broach Good	..	..6.40—15
" " Fully Good..		...6.65—15
" " Fine	..	...6.70—15
M. G. Scinde Good	..	..4.90—30
" " Fully Good ..		..5.05—10
" " Fine	..	..5.20—10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 11th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	42,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	54,000
" " to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York January .	12.75+22
Futures at New York March ..	13.00+25
Spot Cotton at New York	12.50+20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.00 unc.
Futures at New Orleans January	12.61+22
Futures at New Orleans March..	12.87+21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅞

Demand Bills	4.67.75
Silver Commercial Bars	49½

Holiday to-morrow.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 15/16+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Buyers-Mint purchasing.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅜ unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4⅞ unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅛ unchgd.
" " " " 6 " ..	6 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans ..	4½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ..	27.38

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 11th.

3½ %	1925-1928	£ 92½
4½ %	1925-1945	£ 97½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 11th

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492lbs. ex-Ship No Sellers.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F No Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers
Wheat Choice White Bombay—No Sellers.
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom ..915,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian, Nominal.
New South Wales, Nominal.
Karachi Barley. No Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	62
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship 3% Oct.-Nov. sellers	54
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec, sellers	59
Calcutta Linseed Oct.-Nov. Paid	57
Toria Rapeseed 3% Oct.-Nov.	55/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) October November. Sellers. 54

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Paid £ 8-16-9

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£87
Standard Copper G.M.B	£72⅞
Copper Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter	£48½
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£17-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£4/5/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value 25

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 9th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta October-December	19/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi October-December	19/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta October-December	21/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi October-December	21/3
Calcutta Linseed Oct.-Nov. value	56/6

London, Oct. 11th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta October/December.	19/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi October/December.	19/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta October/December.	21/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi October-Dec.	21/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Paid.	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber Nov.-Dec. Paid Buyers	2/5⅝

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The market opened to-day with new Broach at 305½ and advanced almost a once Re. 1. Since then the market has ruled firm, new Broach touching 308½ at Colaba. Later on prices became rather easier.

A small business has been reported in new crops and ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—
Fully Good Bengal January 242½.
Fine K'Akola January 278.
Good Broach April 307½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	305	Apr. 25'16
M.G. "	..	..	..	"
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	252/3	242	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	"
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	246	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Khandesh	..	266	..	"
M G. Mathia	..	..	..	"
M G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	292	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Nagpore	290	..	..	"
M G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	276/7	..	..	Nov." 1915
M.G. Bengals	250	..	..	Dec. "
H.G. Westerns	..	..	247	Oct. 1915
M.G. Westerns	..	..	253	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 11th October, 1915:—

Cotton	4,130 Bales.
Wheat	6,972 cwts.
Linseed	4,679 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,039 "
Ginjellyseed	48 "

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C-9

Poppyseed	1,800	"
Groundnuts	1,074	"
Castorseed	15,508	"
Rice	7,319	"
Cottonseed	6,070	"
Mowraseed	1,400	"
Gram	833	"
Jeowar	7,460	"
Maize	915	"
Barley	213	"

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	Is. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	Is. 4d.
T. T. Forward	Is. 4d. Dec.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	Is. 4 9-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	Is. 4 5-16d. Nov.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	Is. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	139¾ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	134½
Do. Shanghai	174½
60 d-s. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-6
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 12.

To-day being the last day of the October Settlement there was no doing in Cotton Mill shares for forward delivery. A few transactions for cash in miscellaneous shares were reported as under.

Alcock and Ashdowns were placed at Rs. 337. Tata Iron and Steel Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 168.

Tapti Valley Railway shares improved to Rs. 570. Mandra Bhons were placed at Rs. 88.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was very limited and the quotation stood at Rs. 87½ (clean pieces.)

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 99¾ (long-dated).

4 per cent. Terminable Loan was quoted at par.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ld.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 12th October, 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	242	215	205		Ready
Bengals (M.G.)		230	220		do.
		253	243		
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)		227	217		do. 1/25Jan
Indore-Ujain (M.G.)		248	238		do.
Khandesh (M.G.)		238	228		do.
		262	250		do.
Jalna (M.G.)					
Barsee (M.G.)					
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)					
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)		250	240		do.
		273	270		do.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)		252	242		do. do.
		280	272		do.
Dhamangaum		256	246		do. do.
Poolgaum (M.G		283	275		do.
Yeotmal (M.G.)		260	250		do. do.
		288	278		do.
Nagpore		267	255		do. do.
Kamptl (M.G.)		292	284		do.
Wardha H'ghat.		270	260		do. do.
(M.G.)		296	288		
Broach (M.G.)		270	262	252	do.
		318		308	1/25Apl. '16
Surat (M.G.)					
Mathia (M.G.)		230	218		do.
Wadhwan (M.G) (H.G)					
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)				251	do.
Saw-gd. Dharwar				274	do.
Westerns (M.G.)				250	do.
(H.G.)				240	do.
Compta. (M.G.)				276	do.

Except where otherwise mentioned UP-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Gaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

AMERICAN DENTIST

Dr. H de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
All work guaranteed for five years.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of
G. STERLING, Esq., M. A., F. I. A., (London)
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.,
Managing Director.
88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENT WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

	Rs.	As
Every Man His Own Mechanic	4	11
Pro Patria (Book of Patriotic Verse) by Halliday	1	14
Nationality and the War by Joyntee	5	10
Bell's Standard Elocutionist	2	4
Abbott's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Rs. 4-11; Rs. 3-2; Re. 2-3, also	1	4
Interpretation of History by Cecil Jane	3	12
The Nations at War by Cecil Jane	1	14
Reynold's Mysteries of the Court of London, Calc Edtn, 8 Vols.	10	0
Wadia's Reflections on the Problems of India	1	14
Discoveries & Inventions of 19th Century by Routledge	4	11
Hartwig's The Tropical World	5	4
Wild Beasts of the World by Finn (100 coloured plates)	5	10
Our Soldiers & Sailors in War & Peace	5	10
Smiles' Self-Help, Character, Duty and Thrift, each	0	12
Zola's (Emile) Rome; The Honour of the Army; Lourdes; The Conquest of Plassans; Work; Doctor Pascal: His Excellency; Fortune of the Rougons; Germinal; The Downfall; The Dream; The Fat and the Thin; Truth; Master piece, each cloth	2	4

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

Your Baby is growing every day

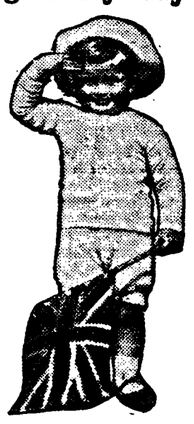
—that's why in the first few months of his life his food is all-important to him. Without proper food baby's digestive organs will be ruined, and he will grow into a weak, sickly child.

Because you want your baby to grow up strong and happy—you will feed him on Glaxo.

Look at this bonnie boy—he was 2½ years old when this photograph was taken. His parents say "He is a splendid little chap, sweet-tempered and intelligent; we think the fine start he had on Glaxo for two years is to be thanked for this happy state of affairs, and we do thank it."

Glaxo is a complete food for all babies from birth to nine months. Glaxo is easy to prepare and inexpensive, because it is made ready for Baby by adding hot water only—do not add either milk or cream. No cooking. No special utensils required.

Give your Baby every chance by feeding him on Glaxo.



Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.
Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

3482

A CHEAP AND PERFECT FIT IN FOOTWEAR

WE have just received large consignments of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Footwear in all materials including Glace Kid, Patent Buckskin, and Canvas. These were bought previous to the present high rate of prices, and we invite you to avail yourselves of this

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

to buy at prices which can never be repeated until after the war. Prices are going up by leaps and bounds, so come at once, and we will be the means of saving you money.

REMEMBER: The test of a well-dressed person is the footwear; and, we can give you a perfect fit, as we carry all shapes and widths, as well as the latest styles, manufactured by the leading English and American Houses.

PRICES Rs. 5 TO Rs. 50 PER PAIR

TAJBHOY & Co.

Baria Mansions (Corner), Opp. Crawford Market.

BURGOYNE'S

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

have enjoyed the confidence of the medical profession for upwards of

175 YEARS

SURGICAL SUNDRIES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY EQUIPMENT
PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

BURGOYNE'S MEDICINES are *solely* supplied to HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES both at Home and on the Battlefields of Europe

Mr. Charles W. White, BOMBAY
Sole Representative of
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.
LONDON.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses, sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS" KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

15''' small size.

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15''' Size .... Rs. 12
18''' Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price.
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation. 4-10 p.m.

MONDAY, Oct. 18.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

A Requiem High Mass (seventh day) for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Albert D'Souza of Messrs. Ralli Brothers will be said in the Cathedral of our Lady of Hope Bhuleshwar to-morrow (Thursday) at 7 a.m. (S. T.). Friends and relatives will please accept this the only intimation.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Liuet.-Col. C. B. Baldock and the Officers 11th Infantry, the band of 108th Infantry under the Direction of Mr. E. Colouna Bandmaster will play this evening the following programme of music at Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at, 6-15 p.m.

March .....L'amour qui rit .....Christine
Venture .....French Comedy .....H. Bela
Valse .....La Lettre de Munon .....E. Gillet
Intermezo .....The Coquette .....E. Haines
Selection ...The Spring Chicken ...L. Monckton
Two Steps .....Ginger .....M. Wurn.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand weather permitting this evening, from 6 to 8 p.m.

March.—The Mistletoe Bough .....Perdue.
Overture.—Lion du Pays. ..... Bouillon.
Valse.—Autumn Voices ..... Lincke.
Selection.—A Country Girl ..... Monckton.
Gavotte.—Bells of St. Malo ..... Rimmer.
Oriental Scene.—A Dervish Chorus .....Sebek.
Nusery Rymes.—Baby's Opera ..... Byng.
Two-Step.—The Cockney Band .....Valentine.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during September 1915 was 576, of whom 492 were males and 84 females.

REPORTED THEFT.

Haji Moosa Haji Cassam, a dealer in vegetables, residing in a house in Jackaria Street, reports the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,600.

BLESSING OF NEW CORN AT WADALLA CHAPEL.

On Sunday the 17th inst. there will be the Blessing of New Corn followed by High Mass at the Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, Wadalla, at 10 a.m. The sermon will be by the Rev. Father De Sa.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The pupils of the Esplanade High School staged the Gujarathi drama Satya Vijaya on the night of Thursday the 7th instant at the Empire Theatre in aid of the relief of distress caused by draught in some parts of the Bombay Presidency. The sum of Rs. 1,223 was realised by the sale of tickets, and deducting expenses amounting to Rs. 397, the net proceeds of Rs. 826 have been handed over to the Servants of India Society to be spent for the relief of distress.

THE R. S. TAKI SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZE

The Marathi Primary Schools Teachers' Association of Bombay have given over Rs. 1,100 in Government Promissory Notes to the Schools Committee of the Bombay Corporation for an annual scholarship and prize to bear the name of Mr R. S. Taki, retired Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, to be given out of the interest to the candidates standing next to the scholars at the Bombay Middle School Scholarship examination.

STREET FATALITY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Kashibai, aged 50.

The deceased was going along Duncan Road on the morning of the 4th instant, when she was butted by a bullock attached to a labour cart and she fell. A wheel of the cart grazed her left knee. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died as the result of blood poisoning following the injuries. A verdict of death from blood poisoning following injuries accidentally received, was recorded.

PASSPORTS TO TRAVELLERS ABROAD.

The following Press Note has been issue by the Bombay Government:—

It is notified for general information that, in view of certain changes in the regulations governing the issue of passports, it is essential that applications for passports by persons desirous of travelling from Bombay should be made at least seven days before the date of sailing. Persons who fail to give seven days' notice are likely to be disappointed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The 3½ per cent. Government Paper was at Rs. 86-13, and mall sums at Rs. 87.

A few transactions in coal shares are reported but there were not enough to make a market. Quotations Bansra Rs. 8¼, New Birbhoon 16¼, Raneegunge 27¼, Standard 24¼.

POONA RACING FATALITY.

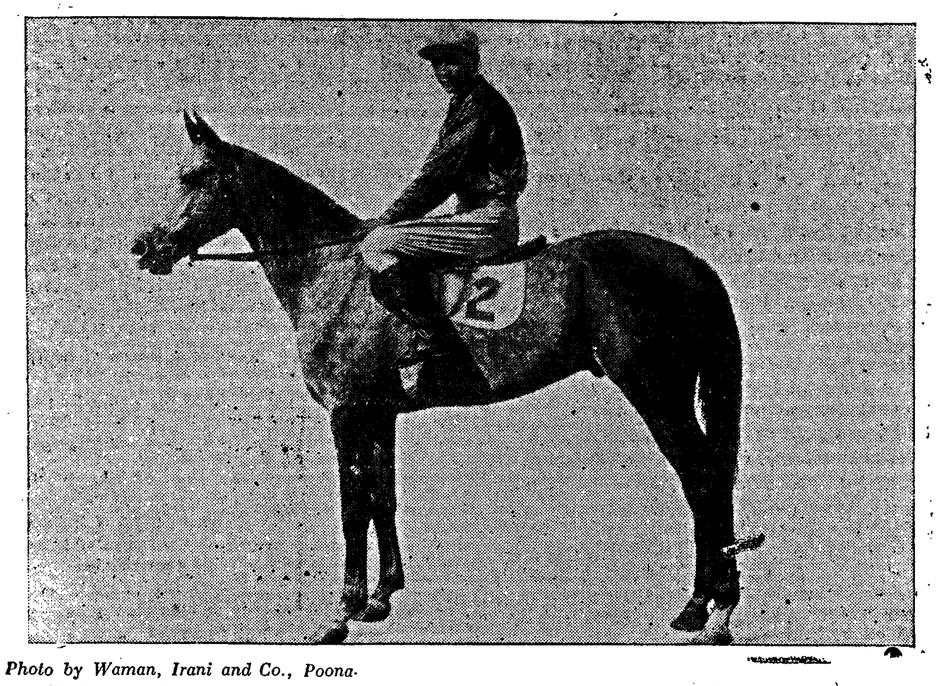


Photo by Waman, Irani and Co., Poona.

Kaikushroo, the brilliant young Parsi jockey, who met with his death in the accident in the Parbatti Plate last Saturday. Kaikushroo is here seen mounted on Dhaman.

HAJ RETURN TICKETS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter published in "The Chronicle," of to-day's date I beg to add that the third statement of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company, was that "there are no hardships *whatever* connected with this system and no loss." Let us examine this statement.

Many intending pilgrims, while they were yet at their homes, waiting for full information regarding steamers, etc., when they heard of the Return Tickets, were obliged to postpone their going to the Haj this year. A system that has thus been an obstacle in the way of the pilgrims and has checked them from visiting the Holy House of God is surely worse than death. Several pilgrims, after coming over to Bombay and waiting here in anxieties at the musafarkhanas for some time, were obliged to postpone their going to the Haj this year owing to the Return Tickets. Those only who saw these poor men actually shedding tears when thus disappointed, can judge best of this *spiritual* loss to them. To come to Bombay, from distant parts of India by rail, to wait at Bombay for some in these days when everything is dear, and after wasting their precious time in anxieties, to go back to their homes in great disappointment, is surely no little loss of money and time to them. For railway fare alone, a Bengali, a Madrassi, a Simalvi, a Peshawari and a Sindhi pilgrim has to suffer to the extent of about Rs. 32, Rs. 32, Rs. 34, 23 and Rs. 25, respectively. Add to this daily expenses for food, cooly hire, gharri hire and other necessary expenses at Bombay and thoroughout the journey. Some of the Japanese pilgrims first come to Calcutta by steamers, and thence by rail to Bombay, and in reaching Bombay they have naturally to face more difficulties of journey and monetary expenses than the other pilgrims. They come to Bombay in order to avoid purchasing the Return Tickets from Rangoon to Java. This year when they came to Bombay they were extremely mortified to find that they had to face the same Return Tickets which they had tried to avoid at their own place. They had to wait here in anxiety for about two months incurring heavy expenses. Their disappointment knew no bounds, when it was announced that Lawa could not go. All of them had purchased its Single Tickets and had waited nearly a month for it. However, thanks to the owners of the Sardar, who announced that the Sardar would take pilgrims for single passage fare, the hardships of many were removed. Some of these Japanese purchased the Single Tickets of the Sardar, and others were obliged to purchase the Return Tickets of the Akbar.

The monthly Magazine of our Society for September 1914, wrote:—

"Nearly 20,000 persons go from India for the Haj every year. Out of them "three to four thousand" pilgrims do not return, some die there, and others leaving their relatives and country go to the Holy Land to find their last resting place there. In other words, they perform "Hijrat," some go to visit other Holy places like Kerbala and Najaff. Some go to other countries as travellers. Some have no fixed time to return back on account of some commercial connection somewhere. Under such circumstances these pilgrims do not return back. This is not a supposition or only a thought, but can be ascertained by actual numbers."

A pilgrim not returning to India, must wait at Jedda for three *months* after the Haj to receive the refund of Rs. 45! This is without doubt a great annoyance. It was on account of this difficulty that the 9 Japanese referred to in my letter published in the "Chronicle" dated 25th September 1915, were told on the day of the departure of the steamer that they would be given the amount of the refund immediately on return from the Haj and not to wait there for three months. At the rate of Rs. 15 a month, a pilgrim would naturally spend Rs. 45, for his food etc., at Jedda during these three months and besides will have to face other troubles. In these circumstances is the assurance of a "minumum of delay and expense" given by the Shipping Agents justified? I am sure every one of the pilgrims will gladly give up these Rs. 45 rather than wait there for three months. It must be remembered that this trouble will have to be faced not by a few pilgrims but some three to four thousand men, as shown above.

In order to entitle himself to receive the refund of Rs. 45, a pilgrim has to prove at Jedda that he is *bona-fide* not returning. My letter in "The Chronicle" dated 1st instant will show how difficult it is for our Indian pilgrims to receive their money orders even at Bombay, where there are so many agencies looking after their welfare and comforts. They can't manage to produce a witness in order to receive their money order; much less would they be able to prove at Jedda that they are *bona-fide* not returning. This trouble also will be faced by some three to four thousand pilgrims annually.

In the event of the death of a pilgrim after reaching Jedda, the amount of refund (Rs. 45) due to the deceased Haji for the unused return-half of his ticket will not be easily returned to the deceased's heir. For the trouble of recovering the said amount would be more expensive than the sum itself. The fact of his death has to be attested by the Company's Agents at Jedda. It is to be forwarded to the Police Commissioner, Bombay. The deceased's heirs are to be informed, and this would take some months at least. If the deceased leaves no one behind but a widow, she has to travel from her native place to Bombay, find out some place to stay (she cannot stay at musafarkhanas for she is not a pilgrim), approach the Police Commissioner, prove herself the rightful heir of the deceased (which would prove most difficult) and so on. She would also spend about Rs. 30, or so for railway fare for coming and going, and also face other charges, troubles and anxiety of a long journey, the more so, since she is a female. All this for Rs. 45! It will be more paying to give up these Rs. 45, than claim them.

A refund of the difference between the single and return fares, less 10 per cent., will be allowed to a pilgrim not returning to India. This means that a pilgrim will have to loose Rs. 5, for no fault of his. As the number of the pilgrims not returning to India is three to four thousand annually, it can be justly said that some 15,000 to 20,000 rupees will be lost annually by the pilgrims in this way. The case of the nine Japanese published in "The Chronicle" dated 25th ultimo is worth remembering.—Yours, etc.,

TAJ MAHOMED, M. SHEDAI KAABA.

Anjuman-i-Khuddaam-i-Kaba,
Sandhurst, Road,
Bombay, October 12.

MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

AUDIT AND SUPERVISION OF SOCIETIES.

(News Bureau.)

MYSORE, Oct. 12.

The fifth Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference commenced its third sitting this morning in the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, presiding. At to-day's proceedings much interest centred round the subject of audit and supervision and several delegates came forward with the suggestion that the accounts of co-operative societies subjected to audit by revenue officers, entail considerable annoyance, worry, inconvenience and last but not the least, loss of prestige.

At this stage, referring to the fear expressed, the president explained that audit includes the examination of overdue debts and valuation and liabilities of the society that supervision consists in ascertaining the general scope of the society with a view to suggest improvements, etc. It was finally resolved that the audit and inspection of primary societies be conducted at least twice in the year at the expense of the central societies and under the guidance of the Registrar once in the year. It was further resolved that the audit and supervision of the society be conducted as far as possible by the Union and central societies at least once a year under the instructions of the Registrar, who should be ultimately responsible and that all societies contribute towards the audit expenses, the Government, bearing a portion thereof. Also that the Registrar will audit the societies' accounts as usual.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

A LUNATIC IN THE DOCK.

APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL TO ASYLUM

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. J. Fonseca, an Assistant Surgeon at the St. George's Hospital, appeared and asked for an order to have one A. Henderson sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Yerowda.

Dr. Fonseca said the Police Surgeon in Bombay received a wireless last week from Aden to the effect that Mr. Henderson, a second-class cabin passenger on board the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Mongolia, who was coming to Bombay en route to Australia, was a bit off his head owing probably to excessive heat in the Red Sea, and should be watched on arrival in Bombay. On the arrival of the steamer in Bombay, Mr. Henderson was brought ashore by the police and was taken to the St. George's Hospital, where he began to use violence, and roughly handled the ward-boys and broke some china. Mr. Henderson told them there that he was the King of England, the Tsar of Russia and that he intended buying up the whole of Australia.

Mr. Henderson was then put into the witness box. Questioned by the Magistrate, he said his name was A. Homberger.

The Magistrate: What are you?

Henderson: I am everything. I am a worshipper of the sun, the moon and the stars. I believe in living Madonnas.

Have you any profession?—Yes; I am a gentleman farmer.

Why did you come to india?—To go to Australia.

Where had you been living?—Hampstead.

Did you live there as a farmer?—No. I was leading the life of a gentleman.

Henderson further said he was a great "it" and he would not have his words doubted. He then clapped his hands.

Dr. Fonseca said Mr. Henderson was dangerous and should not be allowed to be at large.

The Magistrate said he would send an urgent telegram to Yerowda to enquire if there was any accommodation at the Asylum there. Pending the arrival of a reply, Henderson would be detained.

GAMBLERS SENTENCED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector Spiers charged Essa Virji, a ghee seller, Govardhan Devji, a broker, Nensi Jetha, a grain dealer, Nanalal Jevatlal, a servant, Dhond Oomer, a furniture broker, Khanji Manji, a servant, and Nensi Lalji, a dealer in gunny bags, the first accused with keeping a common gambling house and the rest with gambling therein with cards and money.

The house was raided by Inspector Spiers on the 2nd instant at about 1-30 in the early morning, and the accused were arrested there gambling with cards and money. Rs. 348 were found in the possession of the accused.

All the accused pleaded guilty with the exception of the second accused who was absent. The fourth accused had one previous conviction.

The Magistrate fined the fourth accused Rs. 100 with the alternative of eight days' rigorous imprisonment. The fifth and the sixth accused were fined Rs. 15 each while the first, the third and the seventh accused were fined Rs. 50 each.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Deputy Inspector Fern charged Yeshawant Sitaram, lately a bill collector in the Bombay Port Trust with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,435 and forgery.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused collected money on account of his office and gave forged receipts in lieu. Subsequently he ran away, but was arrested in Malwan and brought to Bombay.

The case was adjourned in order to enable the Police to make further enquiry in the matter.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

NO DEFINITE DATE FIXED FOR HEARING.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Oct. 12.

The Benares Conspiracy Case, which was fixed for to-day, came up for hearing before Mr. G. R. Lambert, District Magistrate, who remarked that no definite date could yet be fixed on account of the appointment of a Special Tribunal. The hearing will commence at a near date after the Dasera holiday.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

A WONDERFUL FILM.

During the past two or three weeks one of the chief topics of conversation among Cinema goers locally has been the coming exhibition of the wonderful Trans-Atlantic film, "Neptune's Daughter" at the New Alexandra Cinema. As a film-play it is superb, and indeed, has no equal, and more money has been spent upon it than upon any production yet seen in this city. Its total cost was considerably over £100,000. The expense of bringing a film of such outstanding merit to Bombay is naturally immense, but in view of the fact that only a very slight increase over the ordinary theatre prices will prevail throughout the week, seats are likely to be at a premium. The following brief summary of the story will give some slight idea of the pleasure that awaits the public when they see it upon the screen of The New Alexandra Cinema. The story has to do with two kings-Neptune of the ocean realm and King William who rules a land by the sea. Neptune's younger daughter Angella, a mermaid, is netted by fishermen, and dies on land, whereupon, Annette, her elder sister vows vengeance. By aid of a magic shell she becomes, temporarily a mortal, and goes on shore, where King William meets her, and a love romance follows. Palace plots and proposed assassinations by a rebel prince Boris lead to thrilling incidents, in the course of which Annette is shut up in a dungeon and attempts to drown her in the sea are made. She saves King William in desperate danger and then wishes to return to her father's undersea court. Losing her magic shell, however, she can not be amermaid again, and while she is weeping, King William, now victorious, again discovers her, and makes her his queen.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE C. C. VS. THE ISLAM GYMKHANA C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by three wickets and 42 runs.

Scores:—

Empire C. C. 108
Islam Gymkhana ..... (for 7 wkts.) 150

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. LIBERAL (ESP.) C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former team.

Scores:—

Liberal (Esp.) C. C. 76
Elphinstone C. C. ..... (for 6 wkts.) 95

WILSON COLLEGE V NEW ESPLANADE C.C.

A cricket match was played on Saturday between the above teams, which ended in a win for the college by 146 runs. For the winners Mr. Redkar hit up a century, with 16 fours and 3 sixes to his credit and Mr. Parekh captured five wickets for 14 runs.

Scores:—

Wilson College ..... (for 4 wkts.) 200
New Esplanade C C. 54

CRICKET AT GODHRA.

An interesting match was played between the Senior Team of the Telang High School, Godhra, and that of the Gujarat Railway Gymkhana on the Railway ground on Sunday the 10th instant. The Gymkhana eleven went in first and were captured in 32 runs to which the High School eleven replied by 122. In the second innings all the wickets of the Gymkhana eleven were knocked down in 60 runs. The Telang High School thus won the match by an innings and 30 runs. The success was mainly due to the excellent play of R. S. Pathan, who alone contributed 66 runs and was not out and captured no less than 14 wickets.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer of this fund acknowledges with thanks the following additional subscriptions and gifts received towards the fund:—Amount already acknowledged Rs. 45,346-1-3; The Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; Edulji Dinshaw Esq., Karachi, Rs. 1,000; Officers, Subordinate Staff and workmen, at R.I.M., Dockyard, Bombay, Rs. 2,765-14; Collected by Lady Cox, Basrah, Rs. 2,460; Proceeds of Concert organised by Lady students of Elphinstone College, Rs. 563; The Voluntary Aid Association, Akola, Rs. 500; "A Sporting Contribution from the Winning Crews Karachi Boat Club Regatta," Rs. 315; Jubbulpore Division Soldiers' Comforts Fund, Rs. 200; Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Karachi, Rs. 150; J. Sanders Slater Esq., (Xmas Fund), Rs. 150; Sir Basil Scott, Rs. 100; Major E. O'Brien, Rs. 100; amounts under Rs. 20 collected at Karachi, Rs. 90; Mrs. E. C. Roberts, (Xmas Fund), Rs. 75; Anonymous, Rs. 50; anonymous (Colombo), Rs. 50; The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; "A Naval School Girl" (Xmas Fund), Rs. 50; W. S. Thompson Esq., Rs. 50; Mrs. F. E. Rothfeld (Xmas Fund), Rs. 50; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dean (Xmas Fund), Rs. 50; Captain H. G. Ellis, Karachi, Rs. 30; Captain T. S. Allen, Karachi, Rs. 30; Mr. C. Jack, Karachi, Rs. 30; Lieut.-Col. Thos Jackson, I.M.S., Rs. 25; E. A. H. Rs. 25; Revd. T. A. Rambart (3rd Donation) Rs. 25; E. Y. Watson Esq., Rs. 20; Mrs. A. B. Tucker (Xmas Fund), Rs. 20; Captain S. G. Cave, Karachi, Rs. 20; Captain G. Ducat Amos, Karachi, Rs. 20; Commander A. S. Balfour, R.I.M., (Xmas Fund), Rs. 15; Anonymous (Xmas Fund), Rs. 10; Contributions of Rs. 5 and under, Rs. 14; Interest on C/A. Rs. 156-1; and Refund from the Port Trust, Rs. 8-3; total Rs. 55,613-3-3.

A number of gifts in kind have also been received from a number of ladies and gentlemen.

The office of the Fund is open at the Admiral's House on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings from 11 to 1 o'clock, and the committee will be glad to receive the names of ladies who will undertake to knit the necessary garments which will be required during the coming cold season.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 11th October 1915 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

SPORT AT HOME.

ARMY ATHLETICS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT A PRIZE MEETING.

The second annual sports of the 3rd South East London Boys' Life Brigade were held at Brockwell Park on Saturday, September 18. In Class III. (for boys between 15 and 18 years of age) W. Clarke won the high jump and the 100 yards and 440 yards races. In Class II. (for boys between 13 and 15) B. Meadows secured the 100 yards race, H. Allen took the high jump, and W. Taylor the 440 yards race. The three-legged race was won by Griffin and Dredge. The 440 yards team race was won by No. 4 Company.

On the Farm Colony Buildings ground at New Malden, the Kingston, Surbiton and district Red Cross Hospital sports were held before a large company. Various gymkhana events suitable for the participation of wounded soldiers were decided, whilst for the more strenuous a cricket match was arranged between the convalescent soldiers and special constables. In this the latter won by six wickets. A 100 yards scratch race was won in good form by H. Charman by two yards from W. Timberley (both Red Cross men), and a 100 yards scratch race for wounded men was secured by Private Crockett by a yard from Private McGregor but the tit-bit of the meeting was a ladies' 120 yards match between Doris Spring, of Kingston, who has won thirty prizes and is still unbeaten, and Florrie Jones, of Tottenham, a winner of ten first prizes. The result was a victory for Miss Spring by a yard. Both ran in really good form.

Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., a military athletic sports meeting was held on the St. Cross ground, Walton-on-the Hill, on Saturday. Mr. D. Lloyd George put in an appearance about half-way through the lengthy programme, and at its conclusion distributed the prizes. On being appealed to for a speech, he addressed those present on the subject of the war, and expressed the view that whatever might be imposed on citizens in the way of service, there would always be room for voluntary service. He was glad to have had the opportunity of being present and of seeing for himself the splendid men around him and watching their performances. Their splendidly-contested tug-of-war had taught him something. Just as those competing teams had stuck their heels into the ground and put their backs into the business, so had we, as a nation, to do ditto, and pull together. Something was being done in munitions, and he was of opinion that by the time the men he saw around him were called to the front all that was wanted in the way of supplies for putting them on terms of equality with the enemy would be forthcoming; and then, man for man, he had no doubt as to which side would achieve the only possible result by which this great war must end, once and for all—viz., a decisive victory. As regards the sports, they were productive of many interesting features—the competitors including many well-known athletes, some of whom had been to the front and returned wounded. Among these latter was the old Ravensbourne runner, Trooper Wedmore, of the Norfolk Yeomanry. He ran second to Gunner Halse (R.F.A.) in the 220 yards race, which the latter won in 25 1-5sec., and second to Gunner Bush (R.F.A.) in the quarter-mile, Bush winning by five yards in 56 1-5sec. The old Cambridge University Blue, Lance-Corporal G. N. Selby Lowndes (R.A.M.C.) won the half-mile race by twenty-five yards from Private Harding (L.R.B.), Gunner Halse (R.F.A.) being third in 2min. 12 2-5sec., and after leading and looking all over a winner finished second to Corporal Ginger (Suffolk Yeomanry) in the mile, the latter getting the better of the finish by a bare yard in 4min. 49 4-5sec. Other events resulted thus: 100 Yards.—Private Tedeschi (R.A.M.C.), 1; Private Robinson (9th London), 2; Private Grover (L.R.B.), 3. Won by a yard. Time, 11 1-5sec. 100 Yards Officers' Race.—Lieut. Lewis (London Irish), 1; Lieutenant Pool (L.R.B.), 2; Lieutenant Halcrow (23rd London), 3. Won by six inches. Time, 11 4-5sec. High Jump.—Driver Hammond (A.S.C.), 5ft. 1in., 1; Trooper Whinney (Suffolk Yeomanry), 4ft. 11in., 2. 100 Yards Veterans' Race.—Sergent-Major Hawkins (17th London), 1; Sergeant-Major Clark-(3/24th), 2. Two Miles Walk.—Private Ray (A.S.C.), 1; Corporal Taylor (Suffolk Yeomanry), 2; Rifleman Turton (13th London), 3. Won by two yards. Time, 16min. 29 4-5 sec. Six Miles Running Race.—Private Hewitt (L.R.B.), 1; Sergeant Bettinson (Norfolk Yeomanry), 2; Private Moore (L.R.B.), 3. Won by one hundred yards. Time 37min. 47sec. Pillow Fight. Private Hobart (K.O.R.R.Y.), 1. Sack Race—Gunner Brown Norfolk Yeomanry), 1. Obstacle Race.—Gunner Hipsey (R.F.A.) 1. Tug-of-War.—L.R.B. beat 22nd Queen's in the final.

The Royal Garrison sports at Portsmouth were concluded on Saturday. There were upwards of 1,000 entries, representing 22 regiments and units. The Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry did remarkably well, for they had Private Wilson and Corporal Edwards first and second respectively in the seven miles "Marathon," won both the eight and four men relay races, and supplied the winner of the 100 yards and 220 yards events in Bugler Grant, and the winner of the mile flat in Corporal Rounds. Splendid sport was seen in the tugs-of-war. The Officers' Training School beat the Royal Marine Artillery in the officers' contest, but the Royal Marine Artillery won the final of the catch-weights. In the 110-stone pull the Royal Berkshire Regiment gained a surprising victory over the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Sergeant Pritchard, Royal Artillery, won the long jump; Corporal Lickman, Royal Berkshire Regiment, the high jump; Sergeant Frost Royal Artillery, the 120 yards flat race; Driver Eldridge, 3rd Hampshire Regiment, the quarter-mile; Private Povery, Royal Berkshire Regiment, the half-mile; and Boy-Artificer Lenton the half-mile for the Royal Navy. Mechanic Collingham, Royal Flying Corps, won the obstacle race.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1915.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

How far the methods adopted by Government in this country in the treatment of criminals still falls short of the humane measures followed in most countries in the West is seen from the Press Note, issued last week, on the improvements in the administration of jails in the Presidency during recent years. It has, indeed, been for sometime observable from the Reports of various Inspectors-General of prisons in the country that they are imbued with correct notions of penology. But it is also evident that these notions have not yet permeated the superintendents, the jailors and the warders who, after all, are the persons who come more directly and more frequently in contact with the prisoners, and unless this is done no real improvement in the treatment of criminals can be hoped for. Apart from this mental change, there remains the introduction and adoption of practical measures calculated to afford the prisoner, during the time that he is in prison, favourable surroundings and opportunities for reformation.

The Press Note recalls that the origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. In most matters, it is added, the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by the Bombay Government.

The most important of all recommendations,—the one that might in fact be described as the corner-stone of their Report,—is that there should be in each Presidency so many central prisons that all convicts sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding one year, and all convicts under sentence of transportation should be confined in them, and the district and subordinate jails should be reserved exclusively for short term prisoners.

In this elementary matter, too, the progress made during all these years has not been quite satisfactory. Indeed instead of one central jail at Yeravda existing at the time of the Commission, there are now three, Sabarmati (Ahmedabad) having been opened in 1895 and Hyderabad (Sind) in 1894. But, as Government themselves admit,

even with this increased accommodation it is still quite impossible to exclude prisoners under sentence of imprisonment for more than one year from district and subsidiary jails.

The moral danger to the short term prisoners, who are generally first offenders, in this compulsory association with the more hardened criminals is obvious. But apart from this, it is undeniable that the lack of proper and sufficient accommodation endangers the health of all classes of prisoners. The Press Note, after pointing to the natural conclusion that in famine and scarcity years, when prisoners are received whose constitutions are already undermined by paucity and poor quality of food, the death rate among prisoners should vary directly with the severity of the famine or scarcity, admits that "the coincident factor of *very great overcrowding* of the jails must not be ignored." In face of this admission, the need for remedying this defect is the more urgent.

The work of segregating prisoners of various types has slightly progressed. In addition to the special juvenile yards at the central prisons there are the Yeravda Reformatory for boys under 15, and the New Borstal Juvenile Jail at Dharwar for boys and youths between the ages of 15 and 21. This is satisfactory; but the practice of adhering to the maintenance of special juvenile yards at the central prisons needs to be at once discontinued in favour of erecting separate juvenile jails quite apart from the central prisons. How necessary is this reform is evident from the fact that in some of the district prisons juvenile convicts are still kept along with adult prisoners. Again, besides the separation of habitual juveniles from non-habituals in the especial juvenile jails, a grave reproach to the prison administration of the Presidency is the want of any reformatory or Borstal jail for juvenile girl convicts. Women prisoners are, indeed, everywhere segregated, but the need for separate jails,—not merely wards,—for female prisoners is no less imperative than in the case of juvenile prisoners,—whether male or female. The Punjab Government has in this respect shown an example to all other local Governments by maintaining a special jail for women prisoners,—an example which should immediately be followed by them. There are many other directions in which reforms are called for: In the complete segregation of adult habituals from non-habituals beyond distinguishing them by a blue cap as at present; in the separation of prisoners suffering from tuberculosis; and in the relaxation of the system of fining the convict staff. But not the least imperative reform is the introduction of humaner methods and the abolition of punishment by flogging, fetters and by handcuffing of prisoners behind or to a staple,—barbarous forms of punishment which still linger in our jails. "The most difficult of all jail problems," according to the Press Note, "is the maintenance of order among the prisoners, for which purpose paid warders and convict warders are employed." This is, indeed, true, but what is not adequately recognised is that the prisoners cannot be expected to improve until the methods of their treatment improve, and these methods cannot improve as long as discipline is enforced with unnecessary and even brutal severity. It is in this respect that, as we stated in the beginning, reform should first begin. The iron conception of discipline which insists on driving by the cold hard methods of whips and fetters and cells must give way to a humaner conception based on the recognition that prisoners, though they may have offended against the laws of our society, are mere human beings who have succumbed to temptations for the existence of which the present constitution of society is also largely responsible. And this humaner conception requires that the iron hand should be masked and only shown occasionally, and that, ordinarily, prisoners should be led and guided to a better and reformed life by the higher influences of reward, hope, instruction and example and humane treatment. This method requires faith and devotion and implicit conviction of its efficacy, and these, unfortunately, are apparently not to be found in most of the superintendents and jailors of our prisons.

Notes of the Day.

The New Phase in the Eastern Front.

The statement from Petrograd that the German offensive has not only been arrested, but that the initiative has passed to the Russians, confirms the impression that one had gained that the Germans have definitely given up all idea of achieving a decision on the Eastern Front, and are trusting to their ability with a greatly reduced force to hold the whole line from North to South, while they devote their chief attention to the Servian campaign. Whether they have calculated correctly is becoming increasingly doubtful. They may have shared Mr. Lloyd George's view, which aroused so much criticism in England, that the Russians were for the time being out of the reckoning and would require the whole winter to recoup before resuming the field with any chance of taking the offensive. That such is not the case is clear from the news which we are getting every day from the Eastern Front, showing that the Russian armies are anything but exhausted and intend to give the enemy no rest. That must end, if the present successes are maintained, in a disaster to the whole German line, unless the Germans are able again to reinforce themselves in this theatre. That is out of the question, unless they are prepared to surrender every chance of resistance in the West or to abandon the campaign in the South.

The German Plan.

The fact is that the events of the past few weeks are characteristic of the methods of the German Headquarters Staff, whose practice is to abandon every enterprise, however costly it has been, the moment it is clear that its ultimate achievement will take time, and to turn their attention to a new quarter. Thus the moment it was obvious that they could not break through the Franco-British defence in the West, they left it severely alone and devoted all their resources to the campaign in the East. Militarily that campaign has been a failure. Politically it has been successful in dazzling at least one neutral and bringing him into the field on the German side. Now everything, it is clear, is to be sacrificed to the diversion against Servia, but under very different circumstances to those which existed during the period of the successful rush through Galicia and Poland. Whatever successes may be at first achieved in the South they must be won at the cost of the power to resist the two offensives that have now been inititiated against the enemy in the East and the West. Everyone knows that the Germans and Austrians are now in a desperate plight for men—desperate enough to make it possible to believe the story that the trenches in the West and East are to be reinforced by the crews of the idle fleet at Kiel—and if the Allies do not make the mistake of weakening the offensive in the West for the new campaign, there can be no doubt of its early success.

The Topsy-Turvy Censorship.

Yesterday we had another illustration of the weird fashion in which the censorship is exercised over the cables to this country. Whether this is due to the authorities in England or in this country we have no means of knowing, but whoever is responsible would be better employed in some sphere of utility where the least minimum of intelligence is called for. Several hours before the news of the evacuation of Belgrade by the Servians was allowed to be released we were entertained with telegrams containing comments on the fact that Belgrade had fallen. The telegram reporting the declaration of the Servian Minister in Paris "after he had learned of the capture of Belgrade" and the comments of a Servian officer on a mission to Paris on the same event were several hours in advance of the Nish communiqué stating that the capital had been abandoned to save it from bombardment. It may be that the Nish communiqué was sent through without delay, but since the news of the event was previously known there was no reason for holding it back till the official announcement was available. This is not the first time that we have been allowed to receive the comments on a piece of news before the news itself was communicated. This management of the censorship in the manner of the White Queen in "Alice through the Looking Glass" is merely silly.

The Servian Position.

It is not often that the capital of a belligerent country is taken by the enemy twice in the same war. But the sequel to the previous evacuation of Belgrade by the Servians is an encouragement to the expectation that these much-tried people will ere long be again in possession of their capital. The city owes its double misfortune to the fact of its proximity to the enemy's frontier and that only the river separates it from Austrian territory. The situation now is, of course, one of greater anxiety than that of August last year, when the Austrians were obliged to abandon the Servian campaign to devote their attention to the Russian offensive in Galicia, since the positions are actually reversed and the Central Powers are giving their first attention to the effort to join hands with the Bulgarians. The Servians not only have to meet the danger from the North, but the Bulgarian attack from the East and a possible third movement of the enemy from the West. The last-named is a danger somewhat remote, and, if the Allies are able to land sufficiently large forces at Salonika and push them forward with sufficient speed they may be able to prevent the second from eventuating. In this connection, it is interesting to read the declaration of the Servian officer in Paris, referred to above, that, if the Allies look after the Bulgarians, "We shall go to battle singing."

The Polish Refugees.

The plight of Polish refugees from Russian Poland, now in the hands of the Germans, is only less harrowing than the heroic sufferings of the Belgians. The number of refugees who have poured into the interior of Russia from the invaded districts is now estimated to be six millions. Already hard hit by the earlier campaigns, these luckless people were forced, upon the advent of the German armies, to leave their homes and set out, exposed to all the miseries inseparable from flight, into the interior. Villages and harvests have been destroyed in order to inconvenience the advancing enemy. The strain upon the country is, of course, great. At Moscow and in large towns refugees are counted by hundreds of thousands. Such a large influx of homeless people is sufficient to tax the resources and organisation of any community. Winter, too, is drawing near. The Russian Government is preparing a scheme of relief, but a great deal must necessarily be left over to unofficial effort and appeals for the purpose have been made on behalf of the Great Britain to Poland Fund and the British-Moscow Committee for Relief.

Indians in Fiji.

Apart from the sufferings of Indians in Fiji attendant on the system of indenture there has been, for some time, another real cause of grievance. As we stated on a previous occasion attempts are being made in Suva, Fiji, to deprive Indians of municipal votes,—though ever since the establishment of a municipality in that town all ratepayers, without distinction of race, have had a vote at municipal elections. Now a certain section of white Colonists have succeeded in influencing the Government to initiate legislation which professedly requires the capacity to read, write and speak English as the *sine qua non* for enrolment as voter, but really aims at disfranchising Indians. And, in this connection, it is important to remember that Fiji is the only Colony where the Government has done nothing at all in the way of providing education for Indians in English, some of whom are fairly conversant with their own literature and a majority of whom can speak intelligible English though they cannot read or write it. It is significant to remember also that the richest men with vested interests, who now seem to have the ear of the authorities, in 1913 opposed the Government Bill to open schools to all children without distinction of race, creed or colour. One of them is reported to have said: "I cannot tolerate the idea of my children sitting by the side of a coolie's child in the public school. I would rather have a half-caste or a quarter-caste, or even a one-sixteenth of a caste, but not a coolie."—And the Indian is still necessarily a "coolie" in the eyes of some of the Colonists!

Getting Ready for the Congress.

It is encouraging to note that the preparations for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress are progressing apace. A visible sign of this is the formation within a few months of three important District Congress Committees for the Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and Mandvi wards of the city,—the last of which was formed only on Sunday last. It is intended to form such District Committees in the remaining important wards of the city and we have no doubt that when they come into being, they will all by their united efforts contribute to make the next Congress a great success. It is gratifying to find that 25 out of 180 members who have joined the Mandvi Committee are Mahomedans. For not the least important of the activities of the Committees should be to enlist the increasingly active co-operation of Mahomedans in the Congress. Apart from the immediate object of organizing the coming Congress meeting, the constant endeavour of the Committees will be to keep the Congress movement alive by popularising it and by educating the people as regards its aims and methods. The Girgaum Congress Committee has, with this object, made a modest but welcome beginning by starting a library of books on practical questions, and we hope that it will soon be enabled to make its organization for political education useful and efficient and to set an example to be followed by the numerous District Committees which should be formed in all parts of the country.

Drink Traffic in Bengal.

The Excise policy of Government ought to aim at discouraging the consumption of intoxicants by reducing the number of retail liquor and drug shops and by regulating and closely supervising the hours of sale and selection of sites. The Report of the Excise Department of Bengal for the year 1914-15 says that, with the aid of Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees, particular attention has been paid to the selection of sites and large reductions have been made in the number of shops. A great decrease in the consumption of excisable articles is also a marked feature of the year. The decrease, however, is chiefly marked as regards country spirit, *ganja* and opium which diminished by 105, 241, proof gallons, by 376 and 156 maunds respectively. The principal cause of this decrease is attributed to the war, which brought about a serious change in economic conditions. Not only was there a dearth of employment but the prices of food rose, and the margin of expenditure on luxuries was greatly reduced. The poorer labouring classes, who are the chief consumers of country spirit, were naturally affected most and their condition is well reflected in the fall in consumption by about 30,000 gallons in Calcutta alone.

Work of Advisory Committees.

The Local Government note with great satisfaction the work of Advisory Committees throughout the Presidency and of the Licensing Boards in the Calcutta District, whose recommendations regarding the number and location of shops seem to have been generally adopted. But it also appears that in most important matters the details were first worked out by the Excise Department. This want of confidence in these bodies on the part of Government is inconsistent with their own admission, that the members of all the Boards have displayed keen interest and sense of responsibility in carrying out their duties. An important result, however, has been achieved and this is the close association between the Calcutta Temperance Federation and the Excise Department. This should pave the way for the transference of the control of the liquor traffic to non official agencies from the Excise authorities, whose prime concern is generally to increase revenue,—a statement not disproved by the fact that the total Excise revenue in Bengal for the year was a crore and a half, showing a decrease of only 28,000 on the figures of the previous year due to decreased consumption of country spirit, but on the other hand showing an increase of two lakhs under opium of Rs. 65,760 under foreign liquor

REGISTRATION OF RESIDENTS IN ADEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The editor of the "Focus" has laid the public under a great obligation by so kindly publishing the proposed "revised rules and by-laws" regarding the registration of residents intended to be issued under section 13 and 17 of the Aden Settlement Regulation No. VII of 1900 and issued under a draft Notification by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement in the form of a supplement to its issue of the 22nd instant, although the editor, in his capacity as such, has refrained himself from saying anything, in its columns, either in favour or against the proposed rules and by-laws.

Though the proposed "revised Rules and Bye-laws" are an improvement upon the former ones inasmuch as they, the former, exempt labour from registration, yet to me the very idea of classifying the residents into temporary or permanent residents, subjecting the former to the payment of fees and requiring the latter "to prove to the satisfaction of the Chairman that they are either in permanent employment or have acquired immoveable property in Aden" to entitle themselves to the issue of permanent registration sheet appears to be a novel and uncalled for one, and I do not know how far political science lends countenance to this system of classification. A stranger coming out to Aden, instead of being welcomed as a guest to the shores of Aden, has to pay something like Rs. 10 to entitle him to a residence of about four months, the maximum period allowed under the system of temporary passes and then bid goodbye to its shores, unless he is fortunate enough to qualify himself to permanent residence as required by rule 236. This rule does not definitely lay down what qualifications will come up to the "satisfaction of the Chairman" nor has "permanent employment" been defined. Leaving aside the question of acquirement of immoveable property as an impossible task, with the greatest stretch of imagination I have failed to imagine how it is possible, within the short space of four months, to be in permanent employment. Is it practicable for one setting up as a shop-keeper or trader to establish oneself within that short time? As a rule servants, such as clerks, mechanics and the like are required to serve six months at least on probation to satisfy their masters. Again it would appear that there lies no opportunity of appeal to a higher authority from the decision of the Chairman, in whom alone the executive power is vested. On the whole the system is not calculated to encourage the population of Aden Settlement.

Police intervention in affairs concerning the Settlement authorities under rules 239 and 240 is far from desirable. Only the head of a family or firm should be called upon to produce the register-sheet and not any other member of the family or firm.

Another thing that claims the attention of the public concerned is the urgent necessity of asking the Settlement authorities to issue translations of the proposed rules and bye-laws in vernacular in order to enable the laymen and all concerned, not privileged to understand English to understand what is proposed to be passed.

At present the heads of communities have been favoured with a few copies for distribution among the members of their communities, but I do not know whether these copies have been so distributed.

Fearing that exigencies of time and space will not permit me to say all that could be said against this system I will stop here, requesting your readers to take up the matter, if they are satisfied and convinced that all that I have said is right and just, in all earnestness as I, according to my humble opinion, think it is a matter which concerns everybody and as such calls for urgent and prompt attention at the hands of all and I venture to trust the editor of this paper will throw its columns open to the discussion of the matter. Lastly I trust the matter will come in for good discussion at the hands of the Aden Chamber of Commerce which is a representative body.—Yours, etc.,

G. P. MERCHANT.

Camp Aden, Sept. 26.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

CAPTURE OF BELGRADE.

SPLENDID WORK BY RUSSIANS.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ARRESTED

FURTHER LANDING AT SALONICA.

The Serbians have abandoned Belgrade in order to spare the city the bombardment of heavy guns and withdrew to positions near the town.

French correspondents at Salonika state that the Allies continue to land regularly. A complete division with artillery started inland on Saturday.

Fresh reports confirm that violent attacks by the Germans during the last few days against the British and French fronts, before Loos and northward of it, only resulted in complete and costly defeat. The number of enemy dead in front of the allied lines was estimated at seven or eight thousand.

The German offensive in Russia has been arrested and the initiative has passed into the hands of the Russians, who are pressing the enemy back everywhere. The Germans are making stubborn frontal attacks at a ghastly cost.

M. Madgaroff, the Bulgarian Minister at Petrograd, made some trenchant comments on what he termed as the "adventure" of his Government, which would remain an ignominy in history. He regarded Bulgaria's future as very dark, because she had failed in moral obligations to her benefactor, Russia.

It is stated in Copenhagen that the crews of all war-ships at Kiel and Heligoland are being transferred to the eastern and western fronts.

Official and Personal

The Hon. Mr. Kershaw and Mrs. Kershaw and Mr. L. Russel lunched at Viceregal Lodge yesterday. His excellency the Viceroy visited the Lady Hardinge Cottage Homes yesterday afternoon.

Sir James Meston will curtail his stay at Agra and arrive at Allahabad on the 26th instant, instead of on the 28th as originally intended.

Sir Harvey Adamson leaves Maymyo on the 20th and arrives at Rangoon the following day and leaves for Home on the 28th. During the week he will give over the Lieutenant-Governorship to Sir Harcourt Butler.

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, who was relieved by Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, will shortly take up the appointment of Collector of Customs at Madras. Mr. P. Ecles, the present Collector: is under orders to proceed to Bombay to relieve Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, who is taking long leave. Mr. Punnet on his return from leave on the 18th instant will return to Karachi as Collector of Customs.

The Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, C.I.E., Principal, Forman Christian College, Lahore, has been nominated by the Lahore Presbytry for the Moderatorship of the next General Assembly of the Presbyterain Church in India.

RUSSIANS TAKE THE INITIATIVE ON EASTERN FRONT.

OCCUPATION OF BELGRADE BY THE ENEMY.

FURTHER LANDINGS OF ALLIED TROOPS AT SALONIKA.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ARRESTED.

CAPTURE OF ENEMY'S POSITIONS.

INITIATIVE NOW IN RUSSIA'S HANDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

It is now clear not merely that the German offensive in Russia has been arrested, but that the initiative has passed to the Russians.

Experts in Petrograd point out that the Germans in the Dvinsk region having failed to outflank the Russians have shortened their front from seventy to twenty-seven miles and are making stubborn frontal attacks at a ghastly cost.

The Russians by dint of a general effort are growing stronger everywhere; they are pressing the enemy back both in the Dvinsk region and southward towards Galicia and capturing thousands of prisoners.

A strong attack on the River Styr on Thursday night resulted in a Russian advance of four miles and the capture of the enemy's first and second positions. The feature of the Russian operations is the daring night bayonet attacks which give the Germans no respite.

DETERMINED RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY DISLODGED AND PURSUED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12.

The communiqué says that the Russians north-west and south-west of Dvinsk are attacking the Germans whom they have disloged from villages and trenches and pursued. The Russians have occupied fresh line.

Fierce fighting proceeds on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny Railway. The Russian artillery is developing a murderous fire.

The Russians have occupied the enemy's third line of trenches on the left bank of the Styr below Kolki.

Eight enemy counter-attacks west of Derajno were repulsed.

EVACUATION OF VILNA.

TOWN BURNED FOR THREE DAYS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Fugitives from Vilna have arrived in Petrograd. They state that the town burned for three days after the Russian evacuation. Only twelve-thousand inhabitants, mostly children and aged persons, remain.

RUSSIAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

"THEIR GOAL IS BERLIN."

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.

M. Khvastoff, the new Minister succeeding Prince Cherbatoff, giving an audience to a number of pressmen, declared himself unequivocally against preventive censorship, which he likened to serfdom. He was strongly in favour of development of trade unions and fully sympathised with the desire for internal reform, but disapproved of the methods of the Moscow congresses. Fundamental changes were only possible in calmer atmosphere after the war.

His appointment disproved the rumours of German influence in Russia. Their goal was Berlin.

GERMAN GRAND FLEET.

CREWS REINFORCE LAND TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

It is stated in Copenhagen that the crews of all warships at Kiel and Heligoland are being transferred to the eastern and western fronts.

CAPTURE OF BELGRADE

CITY CAPITULATES TO AVOID BOMBARDMENT.

NO MILITARY ADVANTAGE TO ENEMY'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NISH, Oct. 12.

A communiqué dated October 9th says that the enemy crossed the Danube between Semendria and Gradischte all day and night on Thursday and covered by very violent fire on the Belgrade front reached the railway on the Danube quay, the Serbians abandoning Gipsy Island.

Meanwhile, the enemy's advance on the Save was arrested and his attacks were repulsed with very heavy loss and attempt to force the crossing of the Drina were defeated.

Fighting continued at Belgrade on Friday when Serbian artillery sank an enemy gunboat. Another was badly damaged and ran ashore.

The enemy's artillery fire, especially from heavy guns, was very violent all day and night of Friday in the Semendria and Gradischte sector. Nevertheless the enemy was unable to advance beyond Ram.

Eventually the Serbians abandoned Belgrade in order to spare the city the bombardment of heavy guns and withdrew to positions near the town.

The communiqué emphasises that the occupation of Belgrade gives the enemy no military advantage. Four enemy attacks on the Save near Obrenovatz were repulsed with heavy losses.

Serbian guns destroyed one of two bridges of boats and prevented the enemy from repairing it. All enemy attacks on the Drina on Friday were ineffectual and very costly.

SERBIAN MINISTER ON THE INVASION.

CONFIDENCE IN THE ALLIES.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

M. Vesnies, Serbian Minister in Paris, declared to representatives of the "Matin," after he had learned of the capture of Belgrade, "If the army which we expect from our allies permits us to devote all our forces to fighting the assailant who comes from the North, we shall do this without uneasiness. The enterprise of our enemies will turn against them and once more Serbia will victoriously oppose the wave of invaders."

A Serbian captain who is on a mission to Paris said, "Let the Allies look after the Bulgarians and we shall go to battle singing."

THE INVADING FORCE.

A telegram from Nish received in Paris states that the enemy crossed the Save at Semendria in masses, the troops being estimated at more than an army corps. So far there is a German army corps, a Bavarian division and a Prussian division.

It is reported that this army is strong in artillery and has an enormous quantity of ammunition. Its fire is extremely deadly.

INVADING ARMY'S ARRAY OF BIG GUNS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A Reuter telegram received to-day announces that the Germans invading Serbia have many twelve-inch howitzers among their array of guns.

The enemy on Saturday used poison gas near Shabatz, in the north-west corner of Serbia.

WAR IN THE HOLY LAND.

GERMANS PREPARING THE GROUND.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Refugees from Syria and Palestine who have arrived at Alexandretta state that the Germans have installed observation posts on the Mount of Olives and a shooting range on Mount Golgotha and have requisitioned thousands of peasants to dig trenches in the Holy Land.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT'S ADVENTURE

"AN IGNOMINY IN HISTORY."

INGRATITUDE TOWARDS RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.

In an interview with the correspondent of the Dutch journal "Telegraaf" at Petrograd, M. Madjaroff, the Bulgarian Minister, stated that the Bulgarian Government's adventure would remain an ignominy in history.

He dwelt upon the fact that Bulgaria was liberated by Russia, and regarded Bulgaria's future as very dark because she had failed in her moral obligations. He was returning to Bulgaria in order to tell the full truth.

KING FERDINAND.

HIS COUSIN'S CURSE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Duc de Montpensier has telegraphed to the King of Bulgaria, who is his cousin. He says, inter alia, "Your saintly mother, my aunt Clementine, your uncles those noble unsullied soldiers of Orleans, Aumale, Nemours and Chartres, if they hear the earth's uproar must rise in their graves to hurl their curse in your face, and I, who so often sent you my affectionate loving wishes, know you no more. I abandon you to your apostacies, your remorse, your Turks and your boches."

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO SERBIA.

DISCUSSION IN FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

The French press is keenly discussing the question as to whether the western front can be thinned in order to send an ample expeditionary force to Serbia.

The Premier will to-day make an important statement on the Near Eastern position to the United Parliamentary Commissions. It is not improbable that a secret session of the Chamber will be afterwards demanded to discuss the whole position.

LATER.

The Government has suddenly decided not to furnish a joint meeting of Parliamentary Commissions with promised explanations on the military situation, preferring to make a statement publicly to the Chamber and Senate as soon as possible, probably Thursday.

FURTHER LANDINGS AT SALONIKA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A telegram to the "Daily News" from Athens says the original plan of the Allies is changed. Troops are still landing at Salonika but instead of small parties going steadily inland large numbers are being massed at Salonika.

LATER.

French correspondents at Salonika state that the Allies continue to land regularly. A complete division with artillery started inland on Saturday.

MACEDONIAN SERBIANS ARMING.

RUMANIAN CHAMBER DEMANDS MOBILISATION.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Telegrams to Rome state that the population of Macedonian Serbia has gathered in armed bands to repel the Bulgarians. Men certified unfit for service, women and old men are everywhere in Serbia arming to defend their country.

Rumania is concentrating troops on the Bulgarian frontier. A meeting of the members of the Chamber at Bukharest unanimously passed a resolution demanding mobilisation.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FRONTS.

COSTLY GERMAN DEFEATS.

ATTACKS REPULSED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Oct. 11.

The German artillery developed only fair intensity and the French batteries replied everywhere very effectively.

The communiqué adds that fresh reports confirm that violent counter-attacks by the Germans during the last few days against the British and French fronts, before Loos and northward of it, only resulted in complete and costly defeat.

The principal assault was delivered by three to four divisions. These were completely repulsed and dispersed. The number of enemy dead in front of the Allied lines was estimated at seven or eight thousand.

RECENT GERMAN ATTACKS.

SEVERE REVERSE INFLICTED ON ENEMY

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Field-Marshal French reports that the German attack south of the La Bassee Canal, on October 8th, was made in great strength. Not a man succeeded in getting within forty yards of our trenches.

The attack between Hulluch and the quarries was similarly repulsed. Our reserves were not required at any point.

We certainly inflicted a very severe reverse on the enemy. Our casualties prove smaller than was at first estimated.

FRESH PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

WHOLE GERMAN WORK CAPTURED.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

The communiqué says: We very appreciably progressed in the wood west of the Souchez-Angres railway in the Souchez Valley and east of the Givenchy Wood redoubt. We also gained ground on the crests towards La Folie. A hundred Guardsmen were captured.

We made fresh progress in Champagne north-east of Tahure and captured by a vigorous attack the whole German work south east of the village on the flank of the La Goutte ravine. A hundred and eight prisoners were taken here.

Our guns effectively countered the German guns which were violently bombarding our new positions. Particularly intense artillery duels occurred at Les Eparges, in the Pretre Wood, north of Reillon in Lorraine and in the Vosges south of Steinbach on the outskirts of Thann.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

NEW COMMANDER APPOINTED.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

Admiral Dartige du Fournet has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Fleet, in succession to Admiral Boudè de Lapeyrère, who has resigned owing to ill-health.

BENCH AND BAR.

MAGISTRATE ON MUTTRA BAR ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTIONS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

A correspondent writes to the "Leader" from Muttra as follows:—

After the resolutions passed by the Muttra Bar Association and published in the "Leader" of the 10th instant were received by the Joint-Magistrate, he told a vakil appearing before him the same day "my relations with the Bar will be unfriendly in future." Much discontent prevails.

RUSSIAN NAVAL EXPLOIT

HAUL BY TORPEDO BOATS.

NINETEEN TURKISH CARGO BOATS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.

A naval communiqué says two Russian torpedo boats off the Anatolian coast destroyed nineteen Turkish sailing ships with cargoes for Turkish troops. One blew up. Others carried grain.

BOLD ASSAULTS BY ITALIANS.

ENEMY WORKS DESTROYED AND DAMAGED.

ROME, Oct. 12

The communiqué says that the Italians between the Adige and Brenta rivers carried out bold assaults on the enemy positions, making breaches in the entanglements damaging and destroying works and capturing prisoners

ITALY AND THE BALKANS.

PREMIER CONSULTS THE KING.

ROME, Oct. 11.

Signor Salandra is going to the front to-night to consult the King. It is understood that he will discuss important Balkan affairs.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

TWO GERMAN VESSELS SUNK.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12

Yesterday a submarine believed to be British sank a German collier off Oeland and shelled and forced the German ore steamer Germania to run ashore. The crews of both were saved.

AMERICA MUST REMAIN NEUTRAL.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, Oct 11.

President Wilson, in a serics of addresses to various women's societies, affirmed with emphasis that America must remain neutral throughout the European war. "We must keep out not merely to avoid trouble but to preserve the foundations on which peace can be re-built. America must preserve the cause of humanity."

He declared in another speech that all Americans, on pain of ostracism, must be more than neutral. There were too many citizens without sufficient affection for American ideals. This was taken as a challenge to hyphenated Americans, whom he described as very vocal but not very influential.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO TURKESTAN

GREAT COLLECFION OF BUDDHIST MANUSCRIPTS.

On May 4 there returned from Turkestan to Petrograd the members of an expedition equipped by the Academy of Sciences in May last year for the purpose of examining Buddhist and Chinese manuscripts of the seventh century. The expedition was headed by the Academician S. F. Oldenburg.

The manuscripts referred to represent a museum of Buddhist art for fourteen centuries, says "The Times". They have been splendidly preserved in caves some eight to ten miles from Dun-Khuan. The members of the expedition prepared a description of 443 caves in which these manuscripts were preserved, and a series of photographs in colours were taken by the artist B. F. Roshberg. The ornaments were copied very fully, part in oil and part in water-colours. The expedition brought back some 300 statues of coloured clays and samples of frescoes from destroyed caves, which alone were denuded in this manner. As many as 200 ancient manuscripts were obtained.

Before the Russian expedition this explored corner of Eastern Turkestan was visited by Sir A. Stein from London and Professor Pilier from Paris. They, however, studied only the manuscripts, and an examination of the frescoes was undertaken first by the Russian scientists.

WIFE'S SUICIDE AFTER HUSBAND'S DEATH.

BURNS HERSELF TO DEATH.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANKIPORE, Oct. 12.

A tragic case of suicide occurred here on Monday. Babu Hariparayan Sinha, pleader, was ailing for a long time and died on Monday at 10 a.m. His wife at once repaired to another room and soon after a fire was seen in the room. People rushed to the room and found she had burnt herself completely. She was taken to the hospital where she died immediately.

PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

CONSIDERATION BY THE TRUST.

SIR IBRAHIM'S CRITICISM.

At ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board resumed consideration of the Report of the Improvements Committee re Scheme No. 47, Parel Road, Northern Street Scheme.

The Chairman said they had the Committee's report before them in which they had made the final recommendation to have a 120 feet wide road, and he proposed that the scheme be sent to Government for approval and final sanction.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he hoped to be able to covince them that the scheme was highly injurious to the best interests of the city. The Committee in paragraph 15 of the Report stated that they felt that the Corporation had in their representation shown no good reasons to justify any modification of the scheme prepared by the Trust, and the Chairman in his summary of the Report had remarked that the views expressed therein were the views of the Board. But he (the speaker) said the Board had never said that those views were theirs. Those were only the views of the Chairman placed before the Board for their acceptance. He (Sir Ibrahim) contended that the whole scheme had been based on wrong premises and therefore the conclusions deduced therefrom were incorrect. It had been stated that the scheme had been prepared not merely for improving communications but also with the idea of making an indirect attack on the slums in the congested parts of the city. Now what was meant by "an indirect attack on the slums?" And how many years would elapse before this "indirect attack" would make itself felt? A great deal of confusion had been caused by the persistent manner in which this argument of an indirect attack had been made use of in this controversy. The Act under which the Trust was constituted contemplated an absolutely direct attack on the slums as could be clearly seen from the speech made by Lord Sandhurst at the Legislative Council. They must also set aside as absolutely beside the point the argument that in England improvements in slums were effected in a similar indirect method. There was no analogy between the conditions prevailing in England and those obtaining in India. In England the views of the representatives of the ratepayers could not be brushed aside, as was being done here by a body specifically constituted for a specific purpose. And it had been admitted even by the advocates of the scheme that a 120-feet wide road would not be needed for many years to come, and even the Chairman had said that it would not be necessary for the next ten years.

The Chairman said he had made no such admission.

BEAUTIFULLY VAGUE IDEA.

Sir Ibrahim said that while the representation made by the Corporation was full of facts and figures and direct arguments, there was in that of the Board only a beautifully vague idea of an indirect attack on the slums. The Sydenham Road stood on an absolutely different basis. And even in regard to that scheme the Board had laid down from time to time that they would not undertake that scheme unless Government financed it. And this the Government had actually done. There could be no analogy between the Parel Road scheme and the Sydenham Road scheme. The latter scheme was rendered necessary by the fact that there was no direct road connecting Carnac Road with Sandhurst Road. As to the Parel Road, however, access could be had to the north of the Island by three different roads, namely, the extension of Frere Road, the extension of Queen's Road and the Parel Road. There was therefore no reason why they should have a 120-feet wide road and why an already wide road should be widened. He again emphasised that there could be no analogy between the conditions in England and India. In the latter country it was not a question of difference of opinion between experts but one of life and death, and could they point out an instance when an unanimous opinion had been flouted in England as had been done here in India where the unanimous opinion of the Corporation in the matter had been disregarded. At first it was suggested that the width was necessary for rapid tramway communication but the idea was latterly given up as the Tramway Company did not consider it feasible to provide a faster service there, on account of the increased cost it would involve. It had also been argued that the width was required for giving facilities to motor cars and motor cycles, of which the number it was said had been quadrupled. But he (Sir Ibrahim) submitted there were ample facilities at present for motor cars and cycles as there were three Roads open to them to go towards the north. The proposal that they should spend Rs. 90 lakhs to give motorists the facility of running their machines along Parel Road as fast as they liked was astounding. The present and prospective traffic along Parel Road did not justify such a large expenditure of money. There was every chance of the traffic there getting diminished in years to come when the Cotton Green would be shifted to Sewree and when the recommendation of the Development Committee was acted upon that in future factories should be located in the north-east of the island. The result of these and other changes would be to reduce the cart traffic along Parel Road as it was expected that considerable facilities would be given to these factories by the Harbour Railway providing new sidings. In view of the changes that had been taking place in the city he did not think roads more than 80 feet wide would be required.

The Board at this stage adjourned.

TICKET-COLLECTOR'S ALLEGED ZOOLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Some four or five days ago a friend of mine who is for a long time travelling between Byculla and Victoria Terminus, unconsciously forgot to take with him his railway pass as he was in a hurry to catch the train. The ticket-inspector at an intermediate station asked him to show his pass but the student after searching each and every pocket told him that he forgot to take it with him. He had unfortunately no money in his pocket so that he could pay the charge. He entreated the ticket-inspector to let him go and to keep his umbrella as his security, and assured him that if he failed to pay the charge and show his pass just to-day, he should not only forfeit his umbrella but be prosecuted. The student had to appear at his college examination just at that moment but the ticket-inspector not only detained him for a long time, took from his pocket his penknife and a bunch of keys but had the audacity to ask him to put his cap and shoes as his security.

Some two or three sympathetic Hindoos who were present, offered the student an anna and asked him to go by tram at once but the student declined on the ground that he could reach the college by train earlier than by a tram. The result was that the student reached his college examination hall half an hour late and had to suffer the blame of the superviser who was good enough to allow him to appear without informing the principal. If such a thing happened at the time of any university examinations, the student would not only lose his year but his whole life would be ruined.

But then the question arises as to why are the railway authorities growing so desperate? The answer is quite simple.—Yours, etc.,

A COLLEGE STUDENT.

Byculla, Oct. 11.

[If the student gave his name and address to the Ticket-Collector, the latter's action was clearly illegal and he has rendered himself liable to an action for damages. We trust the Railway authorities will investigate the matter.—Editor "B. C."]

RAILWAY POLICE AND THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—On the 28th August last, it was reported in the papers that a third class passenger was brutally assaulted, by a railway police constable at the Baroda railway station, because, in consequence of the rush of the ingoing and outgoing currents of traffic at one and the same gate, he accidentally touched a police officer standing at the gate. In the first week of September, it was further reported that the passenger having complained to the Superintendent of Railway Police, a departmental enquiry was being held. Since then we have not had any more news. As it was a departmental enquiry only, it is not likely that the result will be published. But the case is one in which the long ill-used third class travelling public is deeply interested. It will be doing them a great service if you or any of your readers will kindly get the result of the enquiry and publish it in the "Chronicle", which has proved itself a great champion of the voiceless millons on whom the railway companies thrive.—Yours, etc.

R. K.

Baroda, Oct. 10.

HOUSEHOLDERS AND RENTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is universally known that everyone of us cannot claim to be gifted with wealth and fortune as some of the landlords are, and as such most of us have had to resort to the usual practice of hiring and renting houses and tenaments owned by the favoured few. So far so good; but what strikes many of us as unpleasant is the gloomy and disappointing condition of the mutual relations existing between the landlord and the tenant. It is I believe the general experience of a great majority of people that householders care no more for the wants and conveniences of their tenants—provided that they receive their rent easily and regularly—than they do for their comforts. It affects them little whether or not they lodge upright and respectable tenants so long as money has a free and uninterrupted course to their coffers. They care little if their tenants are mean or wicked, noisy or boisterous, or even tamasha holders.

Very frequently a great stir is raised by people against all such nuisance but unhappily to no avail. Day by day the noises and disturbances from the turbulent tenants themselves to their fellow tenants are gaining ground, and are becoming more and more intolerable to the silent worker who has to take the time by the forelock, and not to sacrifice it in wasteful idle luxury of riotous life. These troublesome tenants having deprived themselves of bright future look to see jealously how they can blight the fair prospects of others at will. Any compromising remedy by the neighbours is worse than the disease itself. Evidently the poor honest workers who have had to achieve something beneficial in this short span of life are destined to be victimized by these unscrupulous folks, practically no notice of their complaint or loss being attended to by the householder or his agent. Under such disappointing and wretched state of affairs will not the proper authorities come to the rescue of the sufferers by enforcing some useful regular obligations on the house-holders to ameliorate existing conditions?—Yours, etc.

A. T. D.

Lamington Road, 11th October 1915.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

DEFENCE OF THE POLICE.

COWARDLY CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The report on the Police Administration in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1914, issued to-day shows that the total number of reported dacoities was 425 against 351, and of true cases 289 against 245 during the previous year. Of true cases six were so-called political and three were committed by the people of the "Bhadralok" class for their own gain. Dealing with this subject the report says that the Indian press has vehemently suggested that the relaxation of the Arms Act is the only panacea for the evil of dacoity. Yet no fewer than 21 cases of ordinary dacoity and four cases in which the "bhadrolog" were concerned, have come to notice in which the complainants or villagers had arms and might have used them but did not. The timorous, and in some cases the cowardly characteristics of the population constitute one of the greatest difficulties of the Bengal Police in protecting the population from violent crime.

Referring to revolutionary crime, the report says that during the year there were 12 so-called political cases and they comprised six dacoities, one attempted dacoity, three assassinations by shooting, one assassination by bomb, and one attempt at assassination by bomb. The report continues: It is sometimes alleged that the anarchial movement is confined to a few fanatical individuals. The report then states that nearly 250 "bhadrologs" have been convicted in connection with the revolutionary movement since 1905. 218 have been bound down. These figures, the report says, may well make those who make such statements pause for reflection. There can be no denying the fact that the movement is a very wide one and is carefully fostered by designing persons who seldom come into open.

Under the heading Arms Act the report says much has been written in the Bengali press on the subject of freer admission of Indians to the enjoyment of the privileges conferred on Europeans by the Arms Act in view of the frequent use of fire-arms by anarchists. The reply is that the people are so cowardly and callous that they will seldom use arms when they have them. Dealing with seditious literature it states that there was unusual activity in the circulation of printed seditious leaflets. The circulation of inflamatory literature is one of the main planks in the campaign against the Government and it is abundanly clear that the means which the authorities at present possess under the law are totally inadequate.

The report concludes: The figures of revolutionary crime are published year by year and are open to the perusal of everybody. What troubles the police is not so much the actual amount of crime committed, serious though it be, but wide-spread symptoms of sympathy with the revolutionary movement and the necessity of being constantly on watch to meet new developments in unexpected quarters.

The Bengal Government's resolution on the report says that Mr. R. B. Hughes Buller, Inspector-General of Police, has offered in his report sturdy and reasoned defence of the police against the charges of inefficiency and dishonesty which are often brought against them in a wholesale manner and his Excellency in Council commends the report to the careful perusal of all candid critics who wish to understand the difficulties of police work in this province.

CONVALESCENT INDIAN SOLDIER'S.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON

The convalescent Indian soldiers from Brighton who visited London found an unexpected item in the programme after the customary meal at 21, Cromwell Road, when the children of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Sen and Princess Ghosal, assisted by the daughters and son of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, gave a performance of "Cinderella" in the large hall, writes the "Indiaman." Before the curtain rose interpreters told the story of the play to the soldiers, with the result that the men were able to enter with enthusiasm into the sorrows and ultimate triumph of the little heroine. Wednesday being the weekly "At Home" day of the National Indian Association, there was a large audience in addition to the soldiers, and the players were accorded a warm welcome. The sale of programmes, painted by the children, realised £2 10s., which will be given to some fund selected by the player. At the end of the play Mrs. Narayan Aiyar delighted the audience with Indian songs to her own accompaniment on the vina. Among the visitors were Lady O'Moore Creagh, Lady Bindon Blood, Lady Hayes Sadler, Lady Muir Mackenzie, Lady Wilson, Mrs. Beverley, Dr. and Mrs. John Pollen, Sir Krishna Gupta, and Colonels Pitcher and Selwyn.

In the sensational forgery case at Nagpur the appeal in which Amolakchand a rich banker from Buldana and others are concerned the judgment has not yet been delivered. The third accused Ganpat, stamp vendor has also now appealed and his appeal will come off for hearing on the 23rd instant after which a single judgment covering all the three appeals is expected to be delivered by Mr. Stanyan.

The King of Bulgaria has received the Iron Cross of the first class and each member of the Bulgarian Cabinet the Iron Cross of the second class.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

AN ABSCONDING PROSECUTION WITNESS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COONOOR, Oct. 12.

The further hearing of the case against A. R. Rungaswamy and Mrs. Newman on the charge of abduction of Miss Marie Reilly, was resumed before Mr. J. Gray, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, to-day. Mr. E. Loveluck, District Superintendent of Police, produced two letters and said that they had no bearing on the case, but they had been mentioned in the search list. The two letters were addressed by a young lady in Ootacamund to one Raga Sto. Mr. Loveluck mentioned that the Madrasi coachman, a prosecution witness, who was alleged to have driven the pheaton containing Miss Marie Reilly from her house to Starvilla, was not to be found and he is said to have absconded.

LATER.

The prosecution wanted to examine Miss Marie Reilly.

Mr. S. P. Gonsalves and Mr. N. S. Ramaswamy Iyenger opposed. Mr. Golsalves remarked that at the present state Miss Marie Reilly could not be recalled merely to fill up gaps in the prosecution evidence.

His Honour ruled that Miss Marnie Reilly would be examined to elucidate more facts in regard to the statement of witness written on paper and not for the creation of a fresh case.

Miss Marie Reilly then wrote on a paper the alleged act of the first accused, Rungaswamy.

Miss Marie Reilly in the course of her deposition said:—I finished my scholastic career only in 1915. After my scholastic career I had no wish to enter on any special career except to remain at home. When I arrived at this decision I had no idea of my father's estate. Miss Violet Reilly came to my house in April or May. Before Miss Violet Reilly came to my house I was perfectly blank about my father's estate. Miss Violet made me understand that I was heiress to a great fortune and I was pleased. I verily believed what Miss Violet Reilly told me. Miss Violet Reilly told me if I stayed I would never get my father's money but if I remained away from home I will get it. Miss Violet Reilly told me that my brother and sister would take my share and squander it and I would not handle any money. Miss Violet Reilly spoke about my fortune about a week before she left. At first I doubted and began to waver but afterwards I thought her information about my coming in for a fortune may be true. I was perfectly convinced and then I entertained a feeling of mistrust against my brother and sister. Miss Violet Reilly did not give me any idea of the way of coming into the fortune. Afterwards I found this fortune was an imagination. I did not sketch out any plan for utilizing the fortune. My feeling was positively of dislike towards my brother and sister. There was no special reason for Miss Violet Reilly leaving for Ootacamund except that she got work there. Miss Violet Reilly left with friendly feelings. I do not know if my brother and sister had good feelings towards me. As long as Miss Violet Reilly was there my brother and sister were all right towards me. Before 11th August I had not known accused Rungaswamy. I had not seen Rungaswamy before. I have seen accused Rungaswamy driving in a dog cart. I was not acquainted with Rungaswamy. I did not write to Rungaswamy before 11th August. I again repeat that I have never spoken or written to Rungaswamy.

Before 11th August I went to Ootacamund. I cannot say the month or date. After Miss Violet Reilly came I went to Ootacamund. It must be earlier than 11th or prior to 11th August. Miss Violet Reilly wrote to me and asked me to spend a week at Ooty and I accepted this invitation by post. I did not tell my brother or sister that Violet wrote to me or invited me. I left home on the day at 5 a.m. My brother and sister were in bed when I left home. There was a servant about the house when I left the house. I left no note. I went walking and reached Ooty at 10 a.m. I met no one on my way to Ooty.

Miss Marie Reilly, who was dressed in white, had tears in her eyes as she was answering Mr. Gonsalves and told him not to ask her teasing questions. She then dropped from the chair on which she was seated and gave evidence crying, "Oh. Mother! Oh, God!" Miss Adolpherie Reilly, her sister, carried her to a room in the Court-house.

A BOGUS HOUSE-KEEPER CHARGED.

SENTENCED TO 2½ YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

Major Hunt, Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad, delivered judgment in a case in which one Abbas Ali was charged with cheating, etc. The accused represented himself as housekeeper of Major Patch of Bombay and rented a bungalow in the Civil Lines. He placed extensive orders with contractors for furnishing the house for the reception of Major Patch and took delivery of most of these goods. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to 2½ years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to a year's further rigorous imprisonment. The accused is wanted in connection with similar offences at Nowshera, Poona and Agra.

A correspondent wires from Karachi that Swami Brahmanand of Pushkar now at Karachi advocates post-puberty marriage of girls and re-marriage of widows according to Hindu Shastras. It has created sensation among the orthodox Hindus. The educated public are in favour of both.

ALLEGED THREAT TO POLICE OFFICER.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Oct. 12.

The case in which Bimal Charan Mukherji stands charged under section 108, I. P. C., was resumed yesterday in the Court of Mr. Hamilton, Joint Magistrate, Benares.

Prosecution witness Narendra Nath Bose being cross-examined, said that he came to Benares in search of employment and had been moving about in Meerut, Aligarh, and other places. In Meerut he made the acquaintance of Motilal Ganguli and Inspector Mukherji. He had been to Inspector Mukherji's house twice, but had never met him since the incident. He saw nobody in the lane except a Bengali. He heard a noise and when he came up to the window of the Inspector's house, he saw Kalikrishna and Inspector come out of his house, but did not say anything to the accused.

Rambharan was the next witness. He said that he was a C. I. D. constable and was stationed with Inspector Mukherji. He corroborated the other witnesses about the incident between the Inspector and the accused.

Kalka Singh, the last prosecution witness, being examined said on 18th September he was stationed at the Inspector's house. He deposed as to the hot discussion that took place between the Inspector and the accused and he saw the accused coming out with red eyes. When the accused went away, the Inspector asked him why he had allowed a Bengali to go into his house. This closed the prosecution.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Bimal Charan Mukherji, M.A., the accused, then made the following statement, being questioned by the court:—

"I did go to Inspector Mukherji's house on 18th September. He had sent for me through my father. I did not threaten the Inspector by saying: "You are the cause of all this trouble in Benares. You will soon feel the consequence of your doings. If you continue I would see that your life is put an end to very soon." I went to the Inspector's house at about 8 a.m. I called from outside: "Sir, are you at home?" The Inspector replied from within: "Hallo, Bimal, yes, come in." I entered the room and asked him why he had called me. He asked me to sit down. There was another gentleman, Shamacharan Bhattacharji sitting with the Inspector. The Inspector enquired of me if I had got a seat in the College at Allahabad and why I had come to Benares. I am studying at Allahabad. I told him I could not get a seat yet and when the law classes were closed I took leave and came here. He then asked me if I had attended the Kalipuja of the Young Men's Association. I said, "Yes." I was invited there once as a guest and I did go there. I was then a B. A. student of the Central Hindu College. I was invited privately. I can't recollect the name of the person who had invited me on behalf of the Association. He then asked me if I knew who had officiated as priest at that Puja. I said, pointing to Shamacharan, that to the best of my recollection this gentleman had officiated. He further asked me what offering was made there. I replied that I did not see any sacrifice performed nor did I know anything about it. I don't recollect if any vegetables were offered. He again asked me to tell him the sacrifice made and I repeated my answer and told him that I know nothing at all about the sacrifice. He said I was concealing the fact. In reply I told him that I had twice said that I knew nothing about it and he should not, after that, say that I was concealing facts. Then he asked what the Puja was. I said, "I believe, the same kind of Puja as was performed by your father and grandfather." By this I meant the same Puja as Hindus generally performed. As a guest I did not know what the officiating priest was doing."

The accused had not finished his statement when the Court rose for the day.

BALASORE SHOOTING CASE.

POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BALASORE, Oct. 12.

At the resumed hearing of the Balasore Shooting Case before the Special Commissioners to-day Mr. T. R. Godfrey, District Magistrate in charge, proved the statement of Jyotish Chandra Pal.

Dukhai Rant of Mahuldiha identified the photos of Jyotindra Jyatisg and Chittapriya. He named Jyotindra as Sadhu Babu, Chittapriya as Jagadananda Babu and Jyotish as Sankaroo Babu. Other witnesses also identified the photographs.

Kristo Chandra Dass, sub-inspector of police, examined said on the 7th, 8th and 9th September he got orders to patrol the Balasore Railway Station for certain suspicious Bengalis. At about 3-30 p.m. on the 9th September Kristo Mahanti lodged the first information. After recording the statement of Kristo Mahanti and the wounded Sudam Giri who had been at the hospital witness bicycled to the place of occurrence at Phularighat. Witness got information as to the five Bengalis and that the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police had followed them eastward. Witness went along the Grand Trunk Road. After going some distance he saw a crowd and met the Superintendent of Police coming with two uninjured captives. Witness proceeded to Phularighat with the party. From Phularighat witness went to the place where Rajo was killed with some constables and villagers. There he found a spent pistol cartridge. Witness then went to Rajo Mahanti's house and saw the corpse of Rajo there. The corpse was then taken to the morgue.

After some further corroborative evidence was recorded the Court rose for the day.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Wolferston, Assistant Collector of Customs, who will return from leave this month, will be posted to Calcutta.

The total amount of donations received by the St. John Ambulance Red Cross Fund up to the 4th October amounts to Rs. 5,63,939.

No information was available at Simla up to Tuesday morning about the petitions submitted by the prisoners in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has not accepted the presidentship of the forthcoming Hindi Literary Conference to be held in Lahore.

Twelve arrests up till now have been made in connection with the recent Krishnagar Dacoity. In this connection a woman has also been brought in custody.

The District Magistrate of Faizabad has prohibited the slaughter for purposes other than sale between the 17th and the 22nd instant of any bullock, cow or calf within the limits of Ajodhya.

Lala Karam Chand, proprietor National Steam Press, Lahore and Mahashai Rajpal, manager Arya Musafir, have been fined Rs. 50 each for publishing some indecent articles in the "Arya Musafir" magazine.

A deputation on behalf of the Kayastha Patshala, the well-known private educational institution at Allahabad, have arrived at Hyderabad and are the guests of the venerable Maharaja Dharamwant Bahadur.

Badhu Hajam, an up-country man was arrested on Monday night in Calcutta on suspicion. As he could not give any satisfactory answer he was searched with the result that two revolvers and cartridges were found in his possession.

So far fifteen arrests have altogether been made in connection with the Benares Conspiracy Case. Mr. Corbett, Superintendent of the East Indian Railway Police, has been specially deputed to take charge of the case.

The Punjab University has secured the services of Prof. John Ayliton Todd Professor of Economics and Commerce at University College of Nottingham to deliver a series of lectures on economics during the coming winter. For lectures on mathematics the University has obtained the services of Mr. J. H. Grace, lecturer in mathematics at Peter House, Cambridge.

Mrs. Annie Besant arrived at Nagpur by yesterday's mail, She was received at the railway station by the members of the local lodge of the Theosophical Society and prominent citizens including the Hon. Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, the Hon. Mr. Joshi, Mr. Kilroe, Khan Bahadur Malak, Mr. N. A. Dravid, the Hon. Mr. Dixit, Dr. H. S. Gour and others.

Recently Pitambardas Valabdas, late Karachi Manager of the Sind Bank, in liquidation, was sentenced by the City Magistrate of Karachi to two years' imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust for advancing monies on irregular and insufficient security. Pitambar appealed but his conviction has been upheld, the sentence however, being reduced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Punjab Government communiqué says: During September there were two well defined periods during which the monsoon current extended over the greater part of the Punjab. The resulting rainfall was on the whole satisfactory and sufficient for sowing of rabi crop over three-fourths of the province including nearly all areas in which unirrigated cultivation is of importance.

The Bengal Government has notified that in addition to substantial rewards to be granted to persons who would arrest and hand over to police criminals caught in the act of committing dacoity already announced, similar rewards would be offered for the apprehension of criminals in the act of making preparations to commit dacoity or in the act of assembling for that purpose.

TECHNICAL STUDENTS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In accordance with the changes made in University Curriculm, when the October vacation has been preserved by all colleges and institutes, be they affiliated to the University or not, one fails to understand why the grievance of the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute with regard to the deprivation of October vacation should be left unredressed by the authorities concerned. The question, trivial though it looks, is yet pregnant with manifold consequences on account of its close connection with the health and study of students. The merging of two terms into one is hardly met with in the history of any college or institute on this side of India. It need not be pointed out here that the alleged advantage of securing the efficiency of work by dropping the October vacation cannot be admitted by any practical man of sound commonsense, for, it is an indisputable fact that "all work and no play will make Jack but a dull boy." Nature teaches us the same lesson and we observe it in our everyday life. Besides if the total number of workdays remains the same even though the October vacation is granted, one cannot conceive of any valid reason to debar the students from enjoying the vacation.

The most striking fact one meets with while perusing the calender of the Technical Institute is that, those who are in the third session this time will have had practically no vacation till their carer at the Institute comes to a close, for, after passing the Third Year examination in March, a student has to go for outside practice for six months (*i. e.* during the first term of the fourth session) and should join the institute again on the 11th of October according to the new rules and regulations. Hence, if the October vacation will not be granted, those who are in the third session this year will have to work at a stretch for some 21 months.

There is thus every reason why the October vacation should be granted to students, and it may be borne in mind at this juncture that the vacation by giving time to students to replenish their energy will enable them to work all the more efficiently and energetically. It is earnestly hoped that the Board will lose no time in reconsidering this question of vacation, affecting as it does not merely the health and happiness of students, but also their work and study.—Yours, etc.

A. B. C.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL DISMISSED.

THE NARWA TENURE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF KAIRA v. VITHAL VALLAVADAS.

These were companion appeals against the decrees of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad by the Government.

These were references under the Land Acquisition Act IV of 1894, section 19, made by the Assistant Collector of Kaira. ...

In 1903-4 certain land at Nadiad was compulsorily acquired under the Act for the purpose of building a hostel for students at the Nadiad High School. The Assistant Collector at that time awarded compensation at the rate of Rs. 40 per guntha. In April 1906 additional land was required for the hostel and it was compulsorily acquired under the Act. The compensation was given by Mr. Ghosal, the then Assistant Collector at the rate of Rs. 43-12-0 per guntha. The claimant was dissatisfied with the award. He wanted Rs. 1,668-13-8 more than the award.

It had been pleaded on behalf of the Assistant Collector that the award was quite appropriate. The claimant at first did not receive the amount but afterwards took it away from the Court under a protest. The claimant had no power to alienate the land as it was not a recognised portion of a "Narwa" and that accordingly he was mistaken in ordering the payment of the amount of the compensation to the claimant. The Court should therefore make an order for depositing the whole amount of compensation that might be fixed by it for the behnefit of the real beneficiaries under section 32, of the Act, making the necessary order for the refund of the amount taken away by the claimant from the Court.

The Lower Court held that the land was situated in a very prominent position and therefore the rate ought to be Rs. 65 per guntha plus Rs. 62-8-0 the amount paid to the Collector for converting the land into a building site. The compensation money should not be invested as provided in section 32, of the Act. As regards the land which was alleged to be an unrecognized portion of a "Narva" which was not alienable separately from the "Narva" i.e., to one who was not a Narvadar of the same Narva, under section 3, of the Bombay Act 5, of 1862, and that accordingly it was not a marketable commodity at all and should be considered to have no value in market, he said "I am however, not inclined to accept this contention, in as much as I find among the several instances produced by the Government Pleader, several cases in which such unrecognized portions of a "Narva" have been alienated by the execution of long-term or perpetual leases. The observations of West J in "Manohar" vs. "Chutabha" I.L.R. 8 Bom. 347 pages 360-362 show that this practice has been in vogue from ancient times. Accordingly in spite of the risk of restitution under Bombay Act V of 1862 at the instance of the Collector the public appear to have considered it to be a marketable commodity and feel no hesitation in accepting long term-leases."

Their Lordship held that the words "enabled to alienate" in section 32 of the Land Acquisition Act could not having regard to the subsequent clauses of that section be construed to apply to the case of an owner of an unrecognized portion of a *Bhag*. The inability to alienate of a *Narvadar* was not personal but attached under certain conditions to property only. The cases really contemplated by section 32 were those of a Hindoo widow or tenants for life who had no full ownership, the outstanding estate being with ultimate beneficiaries or reversioners. That could not be said of the Narwadar, who had heritable rights. Their Lordships confirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the appeal. The cross-objections were also dismissed.

The Government Pleader appeared for the appellant.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the respondents in appeals Nos. 182 and 183 of 1912. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the respondent in appeal No. 184 of 1912.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A RAJGURU'S CLAIM.

PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

KESHAV BALWANT RAJGURU AND OTHERS v. ADAIBHAN SOBHAJI & Co., AND OTHERS.

This was a suit for a declaration that the plaintiffs were solely entitled to a certain immoveable property situated at Lohar Street, that one Mahadeo Chintaman Chhine, deceased, had no interest in that property, and that the mortgage of the property by Mahadeo Chintaman Chhine in 1911 to the 1st defendants was void and ineffective and for consequential reliefs.

Mr. Baptista and Mr. Gadgil appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Desai appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. Chitre and Mr. Rangnekar appeared for defendants 3 and 4.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Strangman and Mr. Jinnah appeared for defendants 5 to 9.

The plaintiffs were members of a joint and undivided Hindu family, members of which had been from time immemorial Rajgurus of the Bombay Pathare Prabhu Community. The Rajguru family resided at Poona; but the Rajguru visited and stayed in Bombay from three to five months every year. On the occasion of each such visit the Rajguru and his family resided in a certain house situated at Lohar Street. The Rajguru was, during his stay in Bombay, worshipped by members of the Pathare Prabhu community and was paid certain sums of money by the members of the community at the time of returning to Poona. About 1883 one Ramchandra Vithal was a member of the Rajguru family. By a will dated 4th December 1883 Ramchandra purported to bequeath the Lohar Street property, regarding the same to be property of the Rajguru family, to his daughter's son one Mahadeo Chintaman Chhine. By a mortgage dated 17th May 1911 Mahadeo Chintaman mortgaged the Lohar Street property to Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co., the first defendants, to secure a loan of Rs. 2,000 by the first defendants to Mahadeo. Mahadeo died in December in 1911 leaving as his heirs defendants 2 to 4.

The plaintiffs in this suit claimed that the property at Lohar Street had been endowed upon the Rajguru family by the Pathare Prabhu community over a hundred years ago. Ramchandra, being only one of the members of the Rajguru joint family had no right to dispose of it by will. Mahadeo being a daughter's son had no interest in the property and, Ramchandra's will being void, could derive no interest in the property from that will. Mahadeo, having thus no interest in the property, could pass none to his mortgagees, the first defendants. The plaintiffs alleged that the possession of the property had always remained with the Rajguru joint family the property being managed on their behalf by a committee of the Pathare Prabhu community, who remitted the rents of the property to the plaintiffs at Poona. The plaintiffs further alleged that certain documents of title relating to the property had been discovered to be missing at Ramchandra's death and they believed some of these documents to have passed into the possession of the 1st defendants. The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed to be solely entitled to the property as the members of the Rajguru joint family and prayed for a declaration that the mortgage of the property in favour of the first defendants was void, for a return of such documents of title as might be in the possession of the first defendants and for consequential relief.

The first defendants contended that Ramchandra was competent to bequeath the property to Mahadeo and that the mortgage by Mahadeo in their favour was valid and binding. They produced a deed of gift dated Ashwin Sud 10th Shake 1709, which showed that the property was given away as a gift to Vithal Pant and Vasudeo Pant, ancestors of the present Rajgurus, by members of the Pathare Prabhu community.

Defendants 3 to 4., two of the heirs of Mahadeo, contended that Ramchandra was competent to will away the property, having separated from the joint family and become the absolute owner of the property. They therefore upheld the mortgage in favour of the first defendants, claiming to be entitled to the equity of redemption in the property.

The real contest in the suit lay between the plaintiffs and the defendants 5 to 9. These were the trustees of the Pathare Prabhu charities and had been made at their own request defendants to the suit, which was originally filed by the plaintiffs against defendants 1 to 4 only. They alleged that the property in Lohar Street had been purchased in 1828 by a body called Pathare Prabhu Association to meet the needs of the community. Thereafter it had been re-constructed by means of subscriptions raised in the community and the management of the property had been carried on, along with that of another property belonging to the community, a Dharamsala at Sonapur, by managers from time to time appointed by the community, the managers keeping a joint account of both the properties. The municipal and other bills in connection with the property were paid from time to time by these managers and expenses for repairs were also from time to time defrayed by these managers, who submitted from time to time a report and accounts of their management to the community. In 1909 the defendants were appointed trustees of the various properties of the community and a trust deed was executed on 4th October 1909 whereby the property in the suit vested in the trustees. The defendants claimed as trustees that they were the legal owners of the property. They denied that the property had ever been gifted away to the Rajgurus by the community and they denied the genuineness of the deed of gift produced by the first defendants. They admitted that the Rajguru was in the habit of occupying a portion of the property during his stay in Bombay but contended that such occupation was merely permissive and could create no rights in the plaintiffs with regard to the property. They denied that the possession of the property was with the Rajguru family or that the community had remitted the rents of the property to the Rajguru. They admitted that the Rajguru was given certain sums of money by the community when he visited Bombay. These were however Bidagi or voluntary donations, paid out of pious and charitable motives, and had nothing to do with rents of the property, these donations being paid out of the joint income of all the charitable properties belonging to the community. The defendants therefore contended that neither the plaintiffs nor defendants 1 to 4 had any interest in the property, and they counterclaimed for a declaration that the property was the absolute property of the Pathare Prabhu community and that neither the plaintiffs nor the defendants 1 to 4 had any proprietory interest in it.

The hearing of this case lasted over a week and his Lordship delivered a lengthy judgment on Monday.

After discussing the evidence at length, his Lordship dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs; and decreed defendant Nos. 5 to 9 counterclaim with costs. Defendants 1 to 4 were ordered to bear their own costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

Attorneys for the defendants 5 to 9:—Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia & Co.

Attorneys for the 1st defendant:—Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Mehta.

Attorneys for defendant 2 to 4:—Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaonkar.

SHORT CAUSES.

A PIONEER BANK CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

THE PIONEER BANK LTD., v. TRIPUBARI B. KANTHARIA AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff Bank against the defendants to recover a sum of Rs. 2,000 due from them on a promissory note. The promissory note was passed by the second defendant in favour of the first defendant and endorsed by the first defendant in favour of the Pioneer Bank. The sum due not being paid, the Bank filed the present suit against the defendants.

Mr. R. G. Munsiff appeared for the plaintiff Bank. The defendants were absent. Counsel for the plaintiffs submitted that an order for provisional Liquidator of the Bank was made. There was a winding up petition before the Chamber Judge and a provisional Liquidator was appointed but he was not able to obtain leave of the Chamber Judge to proceed with this case. Counsel, submitted that the provisional Liquidator had gone to get the permission of the Chamber Judge and requested his Lordship that the case be put at the bottom of the list or be adjourned.

His Lordship remarked:—"Two years ago a petition was presened to me for winding up the Bank, and Mr. Inverarity, who appeared for the Bank, admitted that it was insolvent and the matter stood over for them to consider whether they should go into voluntary liquidation or submit to the petition.

Soon after there was a change in the Chamber Judges and taking advantage of that fact the Bank changed its tactics and succeeded in getting the petition dismissed. For two years the directors have carried on the Bank knowing that it was insolvent and I trust that in the course of liquidation their conduct will be fully investigated."

Mr. Munsiff then informed the Court that leave of the Chamber Judge had been obtained and his Lordship might now proceed with the suit.

His Lordship asked counsel to show him the certificate of the Judge granting leave; but as it could not be produced at the moment, his Lordship adjourned the suit for a week.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 13th DAY OF OCTOBER 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38.

466-15—Habib Ruttonsy Khoja v. Karim Abdulla & Co. Crs. No. 8 Manek D and Co.

367-14—N C Dalal Talakchand Javerchand Sha v. The Indian Specie Bank by its Official Liquidator Crs No. 8 B Little & Co., Part heard from 6-10-15.

367-14—N C Dalal Talakchand Javerchand Sha v. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd Crs. No. 7 Crawford B & Co.

367-14—N C Dalal Talakchand Javerchand Sha v. Messrs. Gordhandas Khatao, Crs No. 6 B Payne and Co.

For Hearing of Notice Under Section 104.

585-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co Naginchand Javerchand Sha v. The Official Assignee Little & Co. Part heard from 29-10-15.

479-14—Gangaram Ramdas Multani v. Coorji a firm Crs No. 19 Bhimji and Co.

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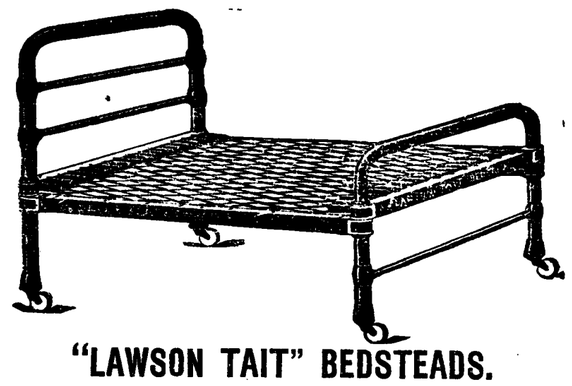

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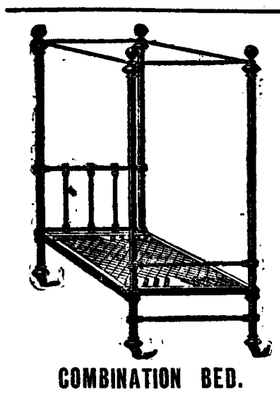

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Size: 6½ × 3 feet,

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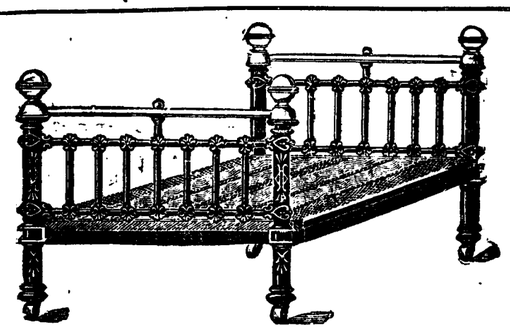

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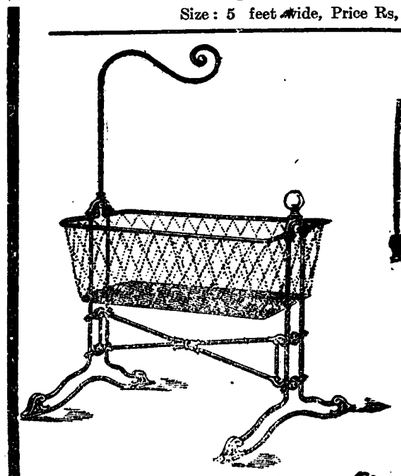

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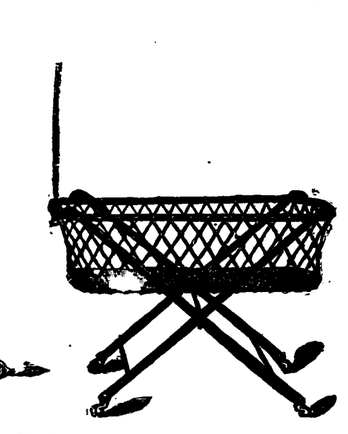

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The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences, seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Mervin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life, and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, and Owen, conspire to kill Pauline. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish this.

In the present peril, of which this instalment is the continuation, Pauline is betrayed by the villainous Owen into the hand of the Gypsies who have been paid to kill her. She is borne into the camp but Harry, her lover, is on the track.

Continued from Monday.

CHAPTER XXIV.

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Singoalla stood outside the medicine tent of the gypsies. Singoalla was a princess of her people. She was the most beautiful of all the women of her tribe. She was the betrothed bride of Michel Mario, chief of the tribe. And she had borne her head high always; had looked perhaps a little disdainfully at the other women.

To-day the withered crones beside the fires, the bewildered, black-eyed children peering from the tent-slits of the covered wagons, the men smoking their pipes beside the wagons, saw a princess transformed into a simple, elemental woman. They saw Singoalla standing, weak and dazed, outside the medicine tent. The proud head was bent. The lithe form quivered frailly as she paced to and fro.

What they did not see was the blaze of the black eyes. What they did not know was that fury not frailty weakned her.

They did not know until one of the old women approached the girl with a sympathetic question. Then all the pent wrath of Singoalla flamed forth. Her body straightened tense as a wild thing crouched for a spring. Her lifted head showed the burning eyes. Her little hands were clenched and she rushed upon the kindly old creature with a scream. The woman fled. Singoalla did not follow. She continued to pace up and down before the medicine tent.

Pietro an Michel Mario came out of the medicine tent, talking earnestly.

"Well, the task is accomplished. I have taken your pretty quarry. What of my reward?" questioned Michel Mario.

"Your reward? Have I not paid you double?" exclaimed Pietro, the lion tamer.

"You have paid only what I asked to risk my people in capturing her. What of her keep?"

"That was included in our bargain. She was to be held until I should dispose of her. You know it well," answered Pietro with an ugly grin.

Pietro's grin was of menace, not of merriment. He was thinking of the way in which he would dispose of Pauline.

"But I do not think it is for you to dispose of her," said Michel Mario softly.

"You mean that"——

"That it was I who captured her and that I am her captor. In other words, Pietro, good friend, she is my prisoner, not yours."

"You would sell her back for a price?"

"No; I am everything in the world but a fool."

"How much then, to keep her for a few days, until"——Pietro's hand instinctively went to his breast where lay the knife he had shown to Raymond Owen in the forest.

"What has this Mr. Owen—this tender guardian—paid to you, Pietro?" parried Mario keenly.

"That is my affair."

"You refuse to tell me?"

"I will give you 500 more."

The young chief laughed. "YOU will give me 500?" he jeered. YOU, whose freedom depends on my protection. I wonder," he added with an insinuating smile, "what Mr. Owen would give me if I went to him."

"He has put the matter in my hands. I am an old friend of his. I have served him elsewhere. He would have no dealing with you whatever."

"Not if I suggested that the girl returned to her brother with a little letter explaining Mr. Owen's part in her capture? Is Mr. Owen all-powerful?

Pietro's squat body twitched nervously.

"And your part in it, added Mario cheerfully.

"Here is the 500," said Pietro, holding out the money.

"Another 500 and it will be settled," said the chief.

"Here then."

As Mario thrust the bundle of yellow bills into his sash he noticed for the first time the watcher at the tent door.

"Singoalla begone," he commanded abruptly, his brow darkening. "This is the second time of one day that I have found you spying."

"And the second time of one day I have been driven away from you," she replied, rushing toward him. She thrust her face close to his, her small form vibrating with her rage.

"I know what it is," she screamed. "It is the yellow haired lady that you have carried off. It is the lady and the money. I saw you take the money. I hate you."

For answer the young chief raised his right arm haughtily and extended it. "Go—and go quickly I do not quarrel with women about women; I command women."

She cowered under the outstretched arm. But as she moved away her glance gleamed back at him, vindictive, threatening. He did not see the glance. He was smiling down at Pietro complacent in his recent triumph of finance. He did not see Singoalla circle the medicine tent and crouch close to the opening in the back of it.

It was Pauline Marvin—Pauline, a prisoner within the tent, who saw the lovely but hate-harrowed face of the gypsy girl thrust between the curtains.

Pauline lay on the ground beside the medicine vat, where the gypsies had left her after the flight through the forest. She had fainted in the first terror of the moment when she was seized at the Marvin gate. Her dormant senses were but half wakened when she lifted herself upon her elbow and looked into the eyes of Singoalla.

Through her brain coursed fear-dimmed visions of a rush through the stifling heat, over the soft leaf-mold of the forest, on the shoulders of strong men.

Sub-conscious memory told her of the end of the journey—a sudden end to the heat, a clamor of many voices stilled by one voice of command, the brushing of a tent-curtain across her face, a new warm odor, fetid, smothering; then a half-awakening, a struggle and a fall.

This was the nightmare of her swoon that ended with the vision of Singoalla at the tent-flap.

The face of the gypsy girl vanished so quickly that Pauline, in the dawn of consciousness, was not sure that it was not part of the dream.

She raised herself slowly and looked around her. There was no one in the medicine tent. She could hear men's muffled voices just outside—the voices of Pietro and Michel Mario bartering her captivity. There were other voices, more distant and the crackle of a wood fire and the neighing of a tethered horse.

Dizzily she got to her feet. The strange surroundings made her cautious, stealthy. She groped her way toward the perpendicular rift of light that marked the place where the girl's face had appeared. Softly she put apart the tent folds and looked out.

There was no one in sight. The sounds continued, but they came from the other side of the tent. The sheer face of a rock wall confronted her. The tent had been placed beside the rock for shade or shelter. The rock towered twenty feet above her head, abrupt, unscalable. To right and lft it extended out of eyeshot.

Pauline crept through the opening in the tent. The free air revived and strengthened her. She peered around the canvass edge and saw the gypsy camp laid out before her.

She crept along the tent-side until she was within hearing of the voices of the men that had come faintly to her ears from within the strange prison house.

"She won't trouble you long," Pietro, the lion tamer was saying.

"What do you mean?" asked Michel Mario.

No answer came immediately and Pauline rising to her feet, peered again.

She saw the hand of Pietro returning to his breast something that flashed menacingly in the sun. For an instant she drew back, her hand pressed to her heart.

Panic seized her. With fear came strength—almost courage. She dashed from her shelter out into the midst of the circle of the covered wagons, the lolling people.

The gypsies were taken by surprise. Pauline, running toward the woods beyond the wagon, had gained a good hundred yards before the startled cry of Pietro announced that he had discovered her escape.

The shouts and screams of fifty men and women rang behind her. But terror lent her speed. She did not feel the tumult of her tired heart until she sank, crouching, in a copse of briar just beyond the camp enclosure.

There, in a half swoon, she heard the thud of many footsteps. She realized dimly that the gypsies were searching the woods for her. She felt that her hiding place was secure—but she did not know the woodcraft of the strange people who had been her captors.

It was only a few minutes after she sank fainting in the copse that the heavy, low-set head of Pietro peered through the bushes.

Pietro grinned evilly. He turned as if to call the other gypsies, but seemed to change his mind. He stooped over Pauline, who lay still now, exhausted, frightened beyond her strength.

Pietro looked back again. The sound of the hunt was growing more distant. He drew the knife from his breast.

"He will ask more and more money if he holds her prisoner. It is best to end it now," he muttered.

He raised the knife. Pauline did not even make a sound. She tried to raise herself but fell back upon the ground. All she could do was gaze at the assassin with wide wondering eyes. For there was a marvel and mystery unfathomable to her innocent heart in such colossal cruelty.

Pauline, trying to escape from the Gypsy Camp, is bullied by her captors.
From the Motion Picture Film of Pauline by the famous Pathe Players.

As Pietro poised the knife for the deadly blow she watched it fascinated.

The knife descended. She shut her eyes, awaiting the swift death.

Death did not come. The heavy hand of Pietro was caught in a grasp even mightier than his own. The knife was caught from him and he was flung back.

Michel Mario bent over Pauline.

"So; you tried to escape me?" he questioned in his musical voice. "Come, my beautiful one. You do not understand how kind are my people to those who are beautiful. This," he added, with a turning gesture towards Pietro, "is craven interloper, a pariah among us."

He raised Pauline. She tried to thrust him back, but could not. He took no advantage of her weakness, but began to lead her gently, with almost a deferent care, back towards the camp.

As they entered the circle of the wagons, the Princess Singoalla was treading softly behind them. Suddenly she rushed to Mario's side, her clenched hands lifted above her head.

"So you have found a new frienship—so soon," she screamed, impeding him.

With his free hand he reached out and struck her viciously. She fell, and for a moment cowered on the ground. Then she raised herself swiftly and sprang towards the road, lithe as a tigress.

Michel Mario led Pauline back to the medicine tent, and left her at its entrance with a courtly bow.

Harry, returning early according to his promise to Pauline, left his runabout at the garage and hurried into the house, calling her name cheerily.

Owen hurried from his room and came downstairs.

"Where is Pauline?" asked Harry.

"I'm sure I don't know, Mr. Marvin, I have been reading. The last I saw of her, I think, was when she was seeing you off—down at the gate."

"You mean outside the gate?"

"Yes; she was waving to you from the roadway."

A black cloud fell over Harry's cheerfulness. He ran up the stairs, and pounded excitedly on Pauline's door. He came down again, and rushed out to the garage. He asked hurried questions of the men who had taken charge of the runabout. They did not remember seeing Miss Pauline for several hours.

Harry ran towards the garden, calling her name with his hands to his mouth. Owen came out on the veranda, seemingly excited and worried, but as Harry turned back to the garage the secretary's look of concern changed quickly to one of grim delight.

"This time you will not find her," he muttered to himself.

"Leave the machine outside; I'll take it again," ordered Harry.

He sprang to the seat and sped down the long drive, through the gate and out on the wood-fringed road.

Again he was depending on the strange, protecting fate that had so often guided him to Pauline. But he had sometimes had a clew; now he had none. He had no thought or plan, except to find her at whatever hazard.

A gypsy girl's red sash and bodice caught his eye far down the road. She was running; her jet hair streamed wildly behind her. As Harry drew near he saw her eyes were aflame with anger or with fear. He stopped his machine, but she came on without seeming to see him.

"What is the matter?" he called gently.

She stopped, but stared at him without answering. A thought struck him.

"Have you seen anything of a lady—a lady with golden hair, who has been lost?" he asked her.

"Yes, I will help you, if you help me. I will take you to the place where the yellow haired lady is hidden—if you will kill the man who carries her away."

A spark of quick understanding kindled her expressive face.

"Ah, you have," said Harry. "Will you tell me where she is. If you help me to find her, I will help you in your trouble. You are in trouble, are you not?"

She nodded slowly, eyeing him as if hesitant between doubt and desire. Suddenly she stepped close to the runabout, flashed a look up and down the road, and spoke in a whisper:

The quick proof that Pauline was again in danger—that she was a prisoner—brought a quiver of alarm to Harry's lips, but he promised hotly:

"Kill him? In a moment, I will. Tell me where I can find her."

Obeying her gestured command, he drove the automobile into a covert of bushes, left it and followed her with swift footsteps into the woods.

His eagerness to protect the woman he loved matched her eagerness to punish the man she loved. Spurred by their opposite purposes, they moved with equal speed to.

Singoalla stopped. For several minutes Harry had heard distinctly the sound of voices. The sound had swelled in volume as they advanced. The voices had mingled with the creak of wagon wheels, the beat of hoofs on soft ground. Now, through the orifice that Singoalla opened in the bushes, he saw the source of the sounds he had heard.

Michael Mario was breaking camp.

The fires were extinguished. The circle of the wagons was in motion, was drawing out into a train. One wagon and one tent—the medicine tent—remained.

Against the rock wall behind the medicine tent stood Pietro, the lion tamer, and Michel Mario, the chief, talking.

Pietro was angry. The young chief was smiling.

"It is not the price now—it is the prize that I consider," he was saying in his lazy voice.

"That is the man who stole the yellow-haired lady," whispered Singoalla to Harry.

Harry started to leap through the bushes She caught his arm and held him back. The last of the receding wagons rumbled away into the cover of the woods.

"Do not kill him—only punish him," said Singoalla.

Harry sprang through the bush and rushed to the medicine tent. Mario heard him coming and turned. The chief sprang in front of Harry as he approached the tent.

"What do you want in my camp?" demanded the chief.

"I want Pauline Marvin, my sister, whom you are holding prisoner."

"Then you might as well go away. I know of no such woman."

For answer Harry leaped at Mario. But the chief was agile. He dodged and struck back. Harry's strength was the greater, but Mario's skill was subtle.

Singoalla stood watching them breathlessly. She seemed anxious, excited. She had repented now of the plot against her lover.

The swinging fight came to a clinch. Harry, battling for entrance to the tent, hurled his opponent through the doorway. They fell upon the ground beside the medicine vat.

Pauline, crouching in a far corner, lifted herself, bewildered, exultant.

"Harry! Harry!" she cried.

Grappling with the strong man on the ground, Harry wasted no breath to answer. He struggled to his feet. Mario did likewise. They clashed anew. The medicine vat was struck by their clinched rush and overturned. The bottles fell about them. They struck the centre pole and the canvas collapsed like a card house.

Pauline crawled under the fallen canvas to the open air. There were no gypsies in sight save Singoalla, who stood wringing her hands. She moved to Pauline's side. Together they watched the battle under the tent cover. They did not speak, but their fears, so like and yet so opposite, held them together.

Mario forced himself out from under the canvas. Blood was streaming down his face. His temples were blue from crashing blows. Without looking at the women, he rushed, panting, toward the rock where lay his coat.

Harry lifted the tent canvas and came out. Mario was facing him again, but this time there was a gleaming revolver in his hand.

Singoalla uttered a cry. Pauline sped to Harry as if to shield him.

But Singoalla was before him.

"Kill him; save yourself; I did not mean to do it!" she cried.

In an instant Mario was fitting the bullets into the gun.

Pauline was clinging to Harry. She was begging him to flee.

But it was too late to flee. She had stopped his rush and Mario was smiling.

Harry turned to the wrecked tent. The medicine bottles were strewn all about it. He seized two of them.

"Get the bottles!" he shouted to Pauline

He hurled the two he had with the force of cannon shots at Mario. Mario dodged. Surprised, he stopped filling the pistol.

He lifted the revolver and tried to take aim, but could not. The shot blazed into space. A bottle struck his head and he fell heavily beside the rock. Singoalla fell beside him, sheltering him with her body.

She stopped and leaned over the hedge-like barrier and looked down.

A moment later the fork descended sharply over the head of a coiled rattle-snake. With the snake in her hand, Singoalla went back to the deserted camp.

She searched the grounds for a basket and found one at last. She put the snake in it and held it fast with the forked stick. Then she went back to the meadow.

The daisies were in fulsome bloom. They grew so high and close together that it required only a few snatches of her small brown hand to gather enough to fill the basket.

"I don't know exactly, sir, who brought them. It was a pretty little woman—perhaps a gypsy. She said they were for the 'yellow-haired lady,' whom she loved."

Bemis, the elderly butler at the Marvin house, was used to uncommon gifts as he was used to uncommon occurrences. As he brought back a basket of daisies to Pauline in the library Harry had questioned him doubtfully, but his answer was reassuring.

"Why, it is the little gypsy girl who helped me find you," said Harry. "Bemis, see if she has gone. She ought to be rewarded."

"She has gone, sir," said Bemis.

(To be continued.)

This story will be shown in Pictures on 16th October, 1915.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

AUTUMN COSTUMES.

THE FRENCH MODELS.

No style of outdoor dress for town wear at this season of the year could be simpler, smarter, or more practicable than that of the cloth, all-in-one costume seen just now in Paris, writes a Paris correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian". The garment is in reality a hybrid betweend a cloak and a gown, and replaces both. It can be worn over a thin dress or blouse and skirt, or without a gown beneath. The skirt part, made full behind (not, however, too full), reaches just to or just below the ankles. Whether a skirt be worn or not, it must not show beneath. The corsage may be a little full, or almost close-fitting; the newest, most stylish costumes follow the latter mode. Round the waist is a broad straight belt. The sleeves, long to the wrist, are often rather tight from the elbow. The collar is often high behind, the corsage slightly open at the throat, showing a chemisette. The costume fastens down the front, and buttonholes are used and go half-way down the skirt. The same buttons that are used on the corsage fasten the belt, and are sometimes used as ornaments at the back of the belt and at the wrists. An outside pocket is often added. A band of good braid is sometimes put round the edge of the skirt, of the collar, and at the cuffs. It must be of the exact shade of the cloth.

THE ACCESSORIES OF THE COSTUME.

The more dressy costumes of this kind are made in fine black cloth or delicate biscuit shades. Those for rougher wear are in navy blue, dark neutral shades, khaki and the like, and blue and green Scotch plaids in rich dull tones. The velvet hat and the fur stole or boa which are worn with these costumes complete an admirable outfit.

Many of the autumn hats are made of coloured velvet, in rich dark shades of blue purple, maroon &c. The velvet is arranged full or plain, on small shapes or the wide sailor, with a single flower, buckle, morsel of feather, or entirely untrimmed. Simplicity, the sort of simplicity which is the highest art, is demanded. It may cost a woman a little time, thought, and ingenuity to get such a costume as has been described and its accessories well made on a fairly economical basis—for economy is also demanded nowadays,—but the result is well worth the pains it has involved.

A distinguished-looking costume of this kind was of black Amazon cloth with round black buttons, which on the sleeves reached to the elbow. The skirt fell in flat pleats behind. The corsage was open in front just sufficiently to show the collar of a blouse or chemisette of pale pink muslin. The hat was of white felt, with the brim turned up on one side and attached to the crown with a *chou* of black velvet—the only trimming. A white fox boa was thrown across the shoulders.

THE VELVET HAT.

The fashion of full velvet hats is an economical one. A woman with a fair share of taste and clever fingers can make becoming headgear by arranging a piece of velvet in folds or gathers over a simple shape. Almost any shape does as foundation, as the real outline of the hat is formed by the velvet and no other trimming is needed. Good velvet should be used, as that bears the brunt of the weather, looks well to the last, and can be "restored" and made up a second or even a third time by the thrifty. A little later on a morsel of fur to match the stole or cloak will convert the velvet hats of autumn into winter ones.

THE NEW LINGERIE.

THE VOGUE OF SWEET SIMPLICITY

Very plain and simple lingerie is the fashion just now. Two styles of trimming are popular, one being plain hemstitched, and the other embroidery worked direct on to the material. The hemstitch used is rather a heavy open one, sometimes it is wide enough to allow of narrow bébé ribbon being threaded through. The embroidered lingerie generally has scalloped edges, and just a few tiny bowers, dots, wreaths, bows, or other design below; but in any case the embroidery work should not be elaborate.

THE RAGLAN SLEEVE.

The Raglan sleeve is a new idea for nightgowns and camisoles, and a little beading stitch is used for the joining, or, if preferred, a beading by the yard can be used instead. This latter is certainly easier for the girl who sees to her own things and is not very clever at embroidering. Crêpe de chine is a lovely material for underwear, and although it is not cheap to buy it wears so well and washes so well that it is not really expensive in the end, and, an important point, the laundry bill can be considerably curtailed if crêpe de chine lingerie is worn, for it is so simple to wash and iron that it can easily be done at home.

THE SPATE BOOT.

For purposes of economy the fashionable woman is trying to do without a maid, and on this account the new boot which laces right down the centre of the back will not find as much favour as it might otherwise have done, for it is next to impossible to face the boot without assistance. The idea is to give to the boots the appearance of spats at the front, but to my mind the effect at the back is not pretty. The lacing begins at the bottom of the heel with ordinary eyelet holes, but just above the ankle small clips over which the laces are looped continue to the top of the boot.

IN CLOTH & FUR AUTUMN MODELS.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

The left-hand model is composed of heartstone-grey, with pipings of black braid and a collar of skunk, and is worn over a blouse of gabardines crêpe-de-chine. On the right is a coat and skirt of Bordeaux red cloth, with buttons of its own material, and a collar of sealskin, the deep girdle being of blackmoiré.

INEXPENSIVE FURS FOR FROCKS.

TRIMMING OF OLD VALENCIENNES.

The fur-trimmed gown in infinitely becoming and not necessarily expensive, for all sorts of unexpected furs are being called into service this autumn. The material of a lovely model which was lately seen was fine serge in a soft shade of periwinkle-blue and the bands of fur came from the homely weasel.

Weasel fur is very popular just now. It is soft and easily managed and its peculiar colour gives it the charm of novelty.

The simple corsage was sleeveless and worn over a tight blouse made of blue satin, a darker shade than the serge. There was a folded sash, with long ends tied at the back, of the same satin and also a small sailor collar.

This model would be lovely in golden-brown cloth fitch, and dark brown satin, or in navy-blue serge, imitation skunk and very dark crimson faille. Indeed, it embraces endless possibilities.

FUR-TRIMMED PIAFORE FROCKS.

House frocks in the popular pinafore form are specially attractive when trimmed with narrow bands of fur. A gown of the order was made of mousegrey velours de laine and trimmed with bands of natural squirrel.

On the hem of the dress there were some effective embroideries worked in fine wools, the colours being dull red, blue, white, and invisible green. These embroideries looked like Rumanian work, and they could be easily executed with the aid of an iron-off pattern.

There was an embroidered order all round the hem of the dress in question, and similar embroideries appeared on the pinafore bodice. There were of course, no sleeves, and the dress was worn over a white muslin blouse.

The material was black twilled silk, one of the popular stuffs of the moment, and the skirt was very wide and rather short. There was no trimming on it, but the folds fell in artistic lines from waist to hem.

Then there was a deep corslet ceinture made of real old Valenciennes lace, and a Puritan collar of the same lace fell over the shoulders.

The sleeves were long and tight, with curved petal cuffs of lace falling over the wrists, and at the waist there was a cluster of taffetas flowers—small asters in exquisite shades of purple and pink.

This idea of trimming black silk frocks with old yellow Valenciennes is very Parisian; it is also exceedingly effective. One must not neglect to add that the buttons on the front of the simple little bodice were small balls made of filigree silver.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

Here is a youthful edition of the style of dress in which Lady Teazle delighted. A tax has been levied on vellum-tinted lace, cherry-coloured taffeta, and ribbon for its creation.

SOME ECONOMICAL SWEETS.

FRUIT TRIFLE.

Line a glass dish with stale spongecakes. Stew some plums, first halving and stoning them, cracking the stones, and stewing the kernels with the fruit. Pour them, when cooked, over the spongecakes, letting the juice soak through the cakes. (A teaspoonful of sherry much improves the flavour of the plums.) Cover with a pint of custard made with custard powder and serve cold.

FRUIT MOULD.

Stew the remains of any stewed fruit to rags with sufficient water added to make a pint of juice. Strain through a sieve. Mix three heaped-up teaspoonfuls of cornflour with a little of the juice to make a paste. Bring the remainder of the juice to the boil and pour it over the cornflour whilst stirring hard. Put the whole back into the saucepan and boil hard for three minutes, pour into a wet mould, and turn out when it has set.

ORANGE TRIFLE.

Cut some stale spongecake into small cubes and soak them in the juice of one orange which has been thickened by boiling with two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar and a little sherry. Pour over this a jelly made from an orange jelly powder, and serve, when cold, with whipped cream.

MULBERRY JAM.

Mulberries are ripe now, and nothing is more delicious than mulberry jam. It has a delicate, refined taste which makes it a very welcome change from the jam made from any other fruit. If the leaves have anything of the fruit flavour, silkworms certainly know what is good. Not a single mulberry ought to be lost this year. Mulberry jam or mulberry jelly is made in the same way as the jam and jelly of other berries.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING

OYSTERS AND CRABS.

Oysters are both abundant and cheap, so that it might be quite a good idea to vary the fish course by introducing these most famous of shellfish, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." They are acceptable as hors-d'oeuvre, usually from three to six being allowed for each person. In serving oysters the mistake is sometimes made of placing them on the flat shell. It is the deep side of the shell that ought to be used if the correct plates are not available. Then the bivalves must first be looked over to make sure that no splinters have been allowed to remain after the opening process. Quarters of lemon are sent to table with them in preference to slices, because they are more easily squeezed. Some people like Chili vinegar or Tabasco sauce dropped on the oysters, and a suspicion of Cayenne pepper is generally wanted. Brown bread and butter, cut in very thin slices and rolled, is the favourite accompaniment of oysters on the shell.

Sometimes a prejudice exists against raw shellfish, so one of the many methods of cooking can easily be applied. A noteworthy recipe is as follows: The oysters (in their unopened shells) must be scrubbed thoroughly clean; then they are put on a baking sheet and placed in a quick oven, deep shell downwards. In a few moments the shells open, and the oysters, cooked and juicy, are ready. A dash of salt, a tiny pinch of Cayenne pepper, and a squeeze of lemon are put on each, and just before serving a fine sprinkling of oiled butter, or a very tiny piece of fresh butter, finishes each oyster. An oyster and lark pudding is a favourite English dish. A steak and oyster pudding is also enjoyed, and oysters fried creamed au gratin as oyster rolls and savoury on toast, are amongst the many ways of transforming these shellfish into appetising fare.

There are no less than sixty different recipes for treating the popular crab. Yet many consumers think there is no more pleasing little dish than a dressed crab, just as it comes from the fishmonger. Crabs are obtainable all the year round, and they are cheaper and more easily digested than oysters, consequently they figure more frequently on the average menu. The recipes from Mr. C. Herman Senn include a savoury crab with tomato and a baked crab with cheese. Plenty of bread should be used if the cheese recipe seems too rich, and the white sauce can be made of the most simple quality.

OYSTER ROLLS.

Procure from ¾lb. to 1lb. or hump steak (cut very thick), cut the meat into thin slices, and dip each slice in flour which has been previously seasoned with salt and pepper. Remove the beards from 18 to 20 large sauce oysters, season each with a tiny pinch of cayenne, and sprinkle over a few drops of lemon juice. Roll in each slice of meat two oysters. Skewer each roll with a small thin wooden skewer. Melt in a sautépan or other shallow pan 1½oz. of butter; when hot place in the prepared meat rolls and fry them nicely; they will take about 10min. at the most. Take up the fried rolls, and range them neatly on a hot dish. Pour off the fat in the pan, add a little stock, gravy, or water, and the liquor from the oysters, season to taste, boil up, and strain it over the meat. Serve at once.

OYSTER OMELET.

Blanch half a dozen large sauce oysters in their own liquor, drain them, and remove the beards (preserve the liquor,) and cut into small dice; beat up five eggs with one tablespoonful of milk and a tablespoonful of oyster liquor, season to taste with salt and pepper, add the oysters. Melt an ounce of butter in an omelet pan, pour in the egg mixture, and stir over a quick fire till the eggs begin to set. Fold in the ends, and shape to an oval cushion, allow the omelet to take a light fawn colour, place it neatly on an oval dish, and serve hot.

BAKED CRAB WITH CHEESE.

Remove the meat from one or two crabs crack tthe claws and take out the meat also. Flake the crab meat. Butter a baking dish and spread the bottom with a layer of white sauce, then put in a layer of crab meat, season with salt and pepper. Next sprinkle over with fresh breadcrumbs, grated cheese, and more sauce; continue thus until the crab, meat is used up. Cover the surface with white sauce, then sprinkle over with breadcrumbs and grated cheese. Put here and there a few tiny bits of butter, and bake in a fairly hot oven for about 20min. or so. Send to table hot in the baking dish, which should be placed on a flat dish covered with a folded napkin.

SAVOURY CRAB WITH TOMATO.

Remove the white meat from a boiled crab, and see that all the meat is flaked from the shell and the claws. Peel a large ripe tomato, cut it into shreds or dice. Melt half an ounce of butter in a small stewpan; when hot, put in the tomato and fry a little, then add the crab meat, also a gill of soft breadcrumbs previously soaked in milk, four tablespoonfuls of tomato sauce, the juice of half a lemon, and the rind of half a lemon finely chopped; season with salt and pepper, and add if liked a glass of white wine. Let all simmer over the fire, whilst stirring, for about 10min. then add a small piece of fresh butter, bring once more to the boil, turn out on a deep dish. Garnish with fried bread croutons in the form of a border and rings of lemon, and serve. Note: In place of bread croutons a border of plain boiled rice may be served.

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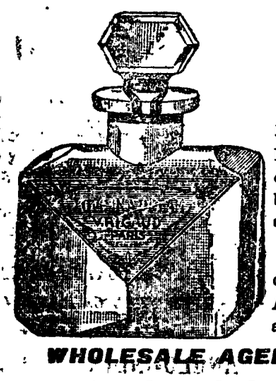

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